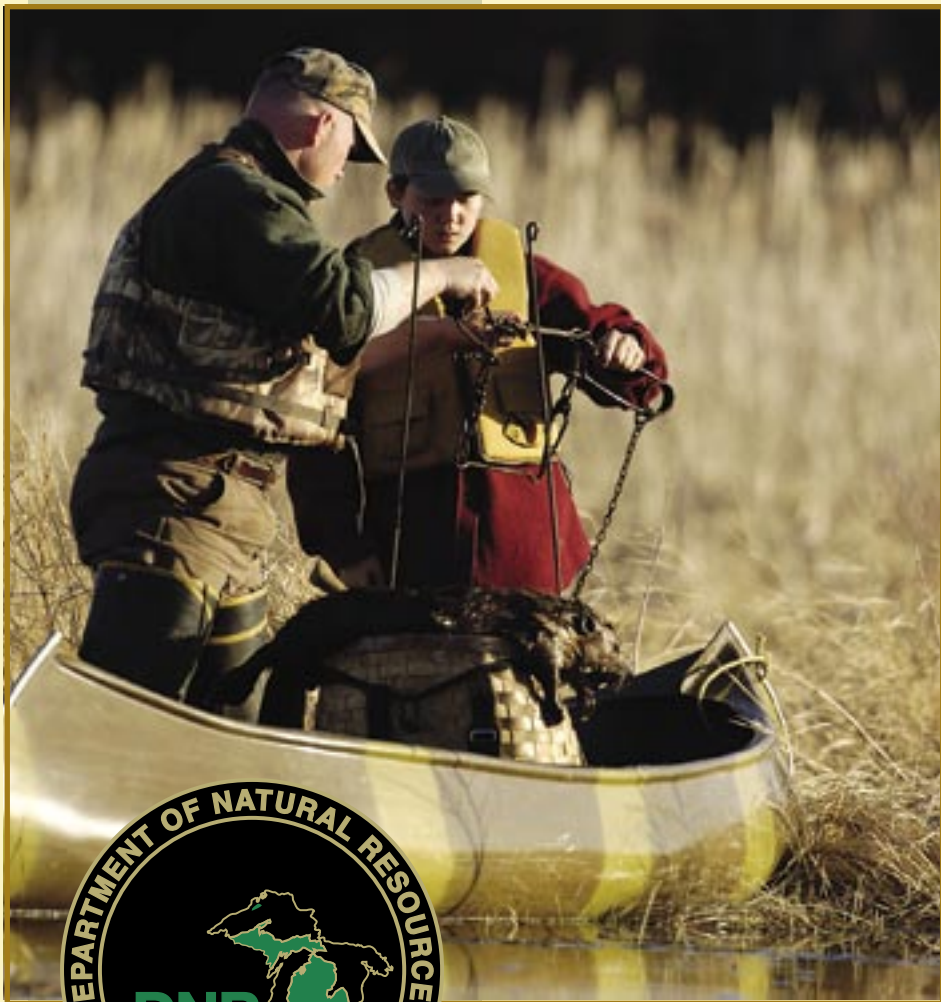


2005 Michigan Hunting and Trapping Guide

**Regulations apply August 1, 2005 through July 31, 2006,
unless otherwise noted**



**Visit us on the Web at:
www.michigan.gov/dnr**

The Michigan Department of Natural Resources is committed to the conservation, protection, management, use and enjoyment of the State's natural resources for current and future generations.

The Natural Resources Commission is the governing body for the Michigan Department of Natural Resources. In providing a strategic framework for the DNR to effectively manage the state's resources, the NRC works closely with a broad cross-section of constituencies to establish and continuously improve natural resources management policy.

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A complete listing of regulations and legal descriptions are available on our Web site: www.michigan.gov/dnr.

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For information or assistance on this publication, contact the MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES, WILDLIFE, PO BOX 30444, LANSING MI 48909.

Major Regulation Changes for 2005

- Early goose season regulations will be published in a separate guide, which will be available mid-August 2005.
- All of Dickinson County in the Upper Peninsula is open to woodcock hunting.
- December pheasant hunting area has been expanded. See page 28.
- Fall wild turkey season extended through November 14, 2005.
- Late antlerless firearm season expanded by four counties. See page 18.
- The archery and late firearm deer seasons close January 1, 2006.
- Coyote hunting in Zone 2 is closed from November 15 - 30.
- Additional requirements for fox-coyote non-lethal snaring. See pages 38-39.
- Bobcat must be registered within 10 days of the season in which they were harvested.
- Bear hunters on private lands, excluding commercial forest lands, may use bait containers for hunting black bear.
- Bear hunters may use ground blinds on state lands in the bear management unit for which they are licensed. Blinds may be placed from August 10 (Zone 1 units) or August 17 (Zone 2 units) through five days after the close of the bear season, or five days after harvesting a bear.

Reminders for 2005

- Private Land Antlerless Licenses are not valid on Commercial Forest Lands.
- Out-of-state deer and elk hunters – see import restriction on pages 21-22.
- You may purchase one archery license AND one firearm license OR one combination license. It is unlawful to purchase additional archery, firearm or combination licenses.
- If you are planning to hunt any migratory birds (ducks, geese, doves, woodcock, snipe, rails, etc.) this fall, you must have a Harvest Information Program (HIP) endorsement printed on your small game license. See page 29.

Hunter Harassment

Hunters in Michigan have the right to enjoy their sport free from deliberate interference. Individuals whose hunting is being obstructed should promptly report the violation to a local conservation officer, the nearest DNR Operations Service Center or by calling 800-292-7800. Complaints also can be submitted online at www.michigan.gov/dnr.

REPORT ALL POACHING

Call: 800-292-7800

TTY—HEARING IMPAIRED, 711 (MICHIGAN RELAY CENTER)

Hunting License Fees*

License Number	License Type	Minimum Age	Fee
Deer*			
140	Resident Firearm Deer	14	\$15.00
141	Senior Firearm Deer (residents only)	65	\$6.00
145	Resident Archery Deer	17 ⁶	\$15.00
146	Senior Archery Deer (residents only)	65	\$6.00
147	Junior Archery Deer	12-16	\$7.50
142	Nonresident Firearm Deer	17 ⁴	\$138.00
148	Nonresident Archery Deer	17 ⁴	\$138.00
340	Combination Deer Resident	17 ⁶	\$30.00
341	Combination Deer Senior	65	\$12.00
342	Combination Deer Junior	12-16 ⁵	\$15.00
343	Combination Deer Nonresident	17 ⁴	\$276.00
Elk*			
170	Resident Elk Application ³		\$4.00
171	Elk ¹ (residents only)	14	\$100.00
Fur Harvester-Valid through March 31, 2006			
190	Resident Fur Harvester	17 ⁶	\$15.00
191	Senior Fur Harvester (residents only)	65	\$6.00
192	Junior Fur Harvester	12-16	\$7.50
195	Junior Fur Harvester (trap only)	up to 16	\$7.50
193	Nonresident Fur Harvester	17 ⁴	\$150.00
Bear*			
180	Bear Application ³		\$4.00
181	Resident Bear ¹	12	\$15.00
182	Senior Bear ¹	65	\$6.00
183	Nonresident Bear ¹	17 ⁴	\$150.00
Small Game-Valid through March 31, 2006 except 3-day licenses			
130	Resident Small Game	17 ⁶	\$15.00
131	Senior Small Game (residents only)	65	\$6.00
132	Junior Small Game	12-16	\$1.00
133	Nonresident Small Game	17 ⁴	\$69.00
134	3-Day Nonresident Small Game	17	\$30.00
Gamebird Hunting Preserve-Valid through March 31, 2006			
139	Gamebird Hunting Preserve	12	\$15.00
Waterfowl*			
135	Waterfowl ²	16	\$5.00
136	Reserved Waterfowl Hunt Application ³		\$4.00
137	Daily Managed Waterfowl Hunt	12 ³	\$4.00
138	Annual Managed Waterfowl Hunt	12 ³	\$13.00
Fall Turkey*			
160	Fall Turkey Application ³		\$4.00
161	Resident Turkey ¹	12	\$15.00
162	Senior Turkey ¹ (residents only)	65	\$6.00
163	Nonresident Turkey ¹	17 ⁴	\$69.00
000	DNR Sportcard		\$1.00

*These hunting licenses expire at the end of the season for which they are issued.

¹ Eligibility based on success in drawing.

² A federal duck stamp also is required to hunt waterfowl if you are age 16 or older.

³ Minimum age and hunter safety requirement must be met at the time licenses are purchased.

⁴ Nonresidents under age 17 may purchase resident licenses.

⁵ Not valid for 12- and 13-year-olds unless archery only hunting.

⁶ Residents and nonresidents under age 17 may purchase the junior license at reduced price. See page 33 for exceptions.

License Information

To purchase a hunting or fur harvester license, you must have one of the following:

- A valid Michigan Driver License.
- A valid Michigan ID Card (issued by the Secretary of State) with additional proof of residency, such as a Michigan voter registration card.
- A Michigan DNR Sportcard (issued through license dealers).

All hunters born on or after January 1, 1960, also must present their hunter safety certificate, previous hunting license or sign their license in the presence of the license dealer. This also applies to hunters who intend to hunt furbearers under a fur harvester license.

- All licenses must be signed to be valid. Your signature certifies that you meet the residency and hunter safety requirements to purchase the license.
- When hunting or trapping, you must carry your license and the identification used to purchase that license.
- It is illegal to use another person's hunting license.

Note: A junior fur harvester-trap only license is available for youngsters who do not satisfy the training requirements for purchasing a hunting license.

To qualify for any adult resident hunting or fur harvester license, you must meet one of the following criteria:

- Have a permanent residence in Michigan.
- Be a full time student at a Michigan college or university.
- Serve full time in the U.S. Military and be officially stationed in Michigan.

The ownership of land in Michigan by itself is not a qualification for a resident license.

Persons serving in the U.S. Military, who, at the time of enlistment, were residents of Michigan and who have maintained resident status for the purposes of obtaining a driver license or voting and who are stationed outside the state, may purchase any hunting license that does not require a separate application for \$1. The individual must present leave papers, duty papers, military orders or other evidence acceptable to the department verifying that he or she is stationed outside the state and a Michigan driver license or voter registration. These licenses, available at DNR Operations Service Centers, are valid for up to two weeks during the established season. The license buyer can designate the exact hunting period.

Sportsperson Discount

A 15 percent discount is provided when four or more hunting or fishing licenses are purchased at one time for the same person. The waterfowl hunting license, 24-hour fishing license and all-species upgrade license are not eligible for this discount.

Restricted Hunting Applications

Applications for restricted hunt drawings (bear, elk, antlerless deer, turkey and waterfowl) may be purchased during the designated application period from licensed dealers, or online at: www.michigan.gov/dnr.

Application Period	
Spring Wild Turkey Hunting	January 1-February 1
Bear Hunting	April 15-May 15
Elk Hunting	June 15-July 15
Antlerless Deer Hunting	July 1-August 1
Fall Wild Turkey Hunting	July 1-August 1
Reserved Waterfowl Hunts	August 1-28

Special Rules for Young Hunters (12-16 Years of Age)

See page 30 for Youth Hunting Opportunities.

Small-game hunters can be licensed at age 12. Youngsters may accompany an adult legally hunting, dog training or trapping without a license if the youth does not carry a firearm, slingshot or bow and arrow.

Exception: Everyone 12 or older is required to have a license to hunt when participating in a bear or bobcat hunt with dogs.

To obtain a hunting license, your parent or guardian must accompany you to a license dealer. You must fill out an application and present your Michigan hunter safety certificate at this time. For information on hunter safety classes, contact the nearest DNR Operations Service Center (back cover) or check the DNR Web site at www.michigan.gov/dnr.

Hunters under age 17, when afield, must be accompanied by a parent, guardian or someone 17 or older designated by their parent or guardian. "Accompanied by" requires the adult to maintain unaided visual and verbal contact with the youngster. This rule does not apply when hunting lands on which your parent or guardian lives.

Nonresidents under the age of 17 may purchase resident and junior licenses.

The minimum age requirements for all licenses are listed on page 4. Youngsters who apply for a license through a drawing must be the minimum age when the license is purchased.

Resident junior archery deer hunting, junior small game, and junior fur harvester licenses are available to resident and nonresident hunters, ages 12-16, and grant the same privileges as the adult licenses.

Lost Licenses and Hunter Safety Certificates

If you lose your Michigan fishing, hunting or fur harvester license, you may purchase a replacement at any license dealer. You must provide the ID number used to purchase the original license. The full price will be charged to replace any license with a kill tag. All other licenses cost \$3 to be replaced.

For a replacement Michigan hunter safety certificate, contact a DNR Operations Service Center or call 517-373-3292.

Hunting and Trapping and Rifle/Shotgun Zones

Michigan is divided into Zones 1-2-3.

Zone 1 includes all of the Upper Peninsula. The dividing line between Zones 2 and 3 is:

From the Lake Michigan shoreline north of Muskegon Lake easterly on Memorial Drive to Ruddiman Drive to Lake Avenue, easterly on Lake Avenue to M-120 in North Muskegon, northeasterly on M-120 to M-20, easterly on M-20 to US-10, easterly on US-10 to Garfield Road in Bay County, northerly on Garfield Road to Pinconning Road, easterly on Pinconning Road to Seven Mile Road, northerly on Seven Mile Road to Lincoln School Road (County Road 25) in Arenac County, northerly on Lincoln School Road to M-61, easterly on M-61 to US-23, easterly on US-23 to center line of Au Gres River, southerly along center line of Au Gres River to Saginaw Bay, easterly 90 degrees east for 7 miles into Saginaw Bay, then northerly 78 degrees east to the International Boundary.

Exception: The waterfowl hunting zone lines differ from those above. Refer to the 2005-2006 Waterfowl Hunting Guide for zone descriptions.

The dividing line between the northern rifle deer hunting zone and the southern shotgun zone is as follows: Starting at a point on the Lake Michigan shoreline directly west of M-46, then easterly to M-46, then easterly along M-46 to US-131 at Cedar Springs, southerly on US-131 to M-57, easterly on M-57 to Montcalm Road on the Kent-Montcalm county line, southerly on Montcalm Road and the Kent-Ionia county line to M-44, easterly on M-44 to M-66, northerly on M-66 to M-57, easterly on M-57 to M-52 near Chesaning, northerly on M-52 to M-46, easterly on M-46 to M-47, northerly on M-47 to US-10 west of Bay City, easterly on US-10 to I-75, northerly on I-75 and US-23 to Beaver Road (about 1 mile north of Kawkawlin), easterly to Saginaw Bay, north 50 degrees east to the International Boundary.



Firearm and Bow and Arrow Rules

Note: The rules listed below may not apply to a person having a concealed pistol license or a person specifically exempt by law from a concealed pistol license and who carries their handgun in accordance with their license or exemption.

Shell Capacity for Shotguns and Centerfire Rifles

It is unlawful to hunt with a semi-automatic shotgun or semi-automatic rifle, other than a .22 caliber rimfire, that can hold more than six shells in the barrel and magazine combined. Fully automatic firearms are illegal. All shotguns used for migratory game birds (including woodcock) must be plugged so the total capacity of the shotgun does not exceed three shells.

Archery Deer Seasons

During the archery deer seasons, it is illegal to carry afield a pistol, revolver or other firearm while bow hunting for deer.

Exceptions: This prohibition does not apply to pistols carried under authority of a concealed pistol license or properly carried under authority of a specific exception from the requirement of a concealed pistol license. This does not authorize the individual to use the pistol to take game except as provided by law. During special antlerless firearm deer seasons, a firearm deer hunter may carry afield a bow and arrow or firearm.

November 10-14

It is unlawful to carry afield or transport any rifle (including rimfire) or shotgun if you have buckshot, slug, ball loads or cut shells.

Exception: You may transport a firearm to your deer camp or to a target range during this period if the firearm is properly transported as described on pages 9-10. A resident who holds a fur harvester license may carry a .22 caliber or smaller rimfire firearm while hunting furbearers or checking a trap line during the open season for hunting furbearers or trapping furbearing animals. You also may target shoot on your own property provided there is no attempt to take game.

November 15-30 Firearm Deer Season

It is illegal for a person taking or attempting to take game to carry or possess afield a centerfire or muzzleloading rifle, a bow and arrow, a centerfire or black powder handgun, or a shotgun with buckshot, slug or ball loads or cut shells, unless you have in your possession a 2005 firearm deer, combination deer or antlerless deer license with an unused kill tag issued in your name, or a 2005 firearm deer, combination deer or antlerless deer license issued in your name with an unused deer management assistance permit (DMA) kill tag.

Muzzleloading Deer Seasons

During the December muzzleloading seasons, muzzleloading deer hunters can carry afield and use only a muzzleloading rifle, a muzzleloading shotgun, or a black powder handgun loaded with black powder or a commercially manufactured black powder substitute.

All Firearm Deer Seasons-Rifle Zone (See page 7)

In the rifle zone, deer may be taken with handguns, rifles, bows and arrows, shotguns and muzzleloading firearms including black powder handguns. It is legal to hunt deer in the rifle zone with any caliber of firearm except a .22 caliber or smaller rimfire (rifle or handgun). Crossbows are legal to use by a person 14 years of age or older during the November 15-30 firearm deer season. **Exception:** See Muzzleloading Deer Seasons for restrictions during this season.

All Firearm Deer Seasons-Shotgun Zone (See page 7)

In the shotgun zone, all hunters afield from November 15-30, and all deer hunters in this zone during other deer seasons, must abide by the following firearm restrictions or use a bow and arrow. Crossbows are legal to use by a person 14 years of age or older during the November 15-30 firearm deer season. Legal firearms are as follows:

- A **shotgun** may have a smooth or rifled barrel and may be of any gauge.
- A **muzzleloading rifle or black powder handgun** must be loaded with black powder or a commercially manufactured black powder substitute.
- A **conventional (smokeless powder) handgun** must be .35 caliber or larger and loaded with straight-walled cartridges and may be single- or multiple-shot but cannot exceed a maximum capacity of nine rounds in the barrel and magazine combined.

Exception: See Muzzleloading Deer Seasons for restrictions during this season. From November 15-30, .22 caliber or smaller rimfire rifles and handguns may be used to kill raccoon while hunting raccoons with dogs between the hours of 7 p.m. and 6 a.m.

License Requirement–Possession of Firearms and Bows and Arrows

A person taking or attempting to take game and in possession of a firearm, slingshot or bow and arrow must have the appropriate hunting license with them and must produce the license upon the request of a conservation officer or other law enforcement officer.

A hunting license is not required when target practicing or sighting-in a firearm at an identifiable, artificially constructed target, and there is no attempt to take game. A hunting license is not required for the carrying of a pistol for personal protection by a camper, hiker or person engaged in other recreational activities if there is no attempt to take game.

Transporting Firearms and Bows and Arrows

A hunting license is not required while transporting a firearm enroute to or from a target, trap or skeet range, or target shooting area and there is no attempt to take game.

At all times, rifles, shotguns, muzzleloading and other firearms and bows and arrows carried in or on any type of motor vehicle, including ORVs and

snowmobiles, must be unloaded in both barrel and magazine, and either enclosed in a case, or unstrung, or carried in the trunk of a vehicle with a trunk. These rules apply whether your vehicle is parked, stopped, moving or is on private or public property. A firearm transported in a motor-propelled boat or sailboat must be unloaded in both barrel and magazine when the motor is operating or the boat is under sail and may not be loaded until the momentum of the boat has ceased. Firearms must be unloaded in the barrel, and all arrows must be in a quiver when a hunter is afield outside the legal hunting hours. **Exception:** These rules do not apply to pistols carried under authority of a concealed pistol license or properly carried under authority of a specific exception from the requirement of a concealed pistol license.

A percussion cap muzzleloading longarm is considered unloaded if the percussion cap is removed. A flintlock muzzleloading longarm is considered unloaded if the cock is left down and the pan is open. Black powder handguns must be transported as stated above.

Safety Zones Around Buildings

Safety zones are all areas within 150 yards (450 feet) of an occupied building, house, cabin, or any barn or other building used in a farm operation. No person, including archery and crossbow hunters, may hunt or discharge a firearm, crossbow or bow in a safety zone, or shoot at any wild animal or wild bird within a safety zone, without the written permission of the owner or occupant of such safety zone. The safety zone applies to hunting only. It does not apply to indoor or outdoor shooting ranges, target shooting, law enforcement activities or the discharge of firearms, crossbows or bows for any non-hunting purpose.

Statewide Handgun Regulations

Note: The rules listed below may not apply to a person having a concealed pistol license or a person specifically exempt by law from a concealed pistol license and carrying their handgun in accordance with their license or exemption.

- While in the field, handguns must be carried in plain view. Carrying a handgun in a holster in plain view is permitted.
- You may transport your registered handguns while enroute to and from your hunting or target shooting area; however, handguns, including BB guns larger than .177 caliber and all pellet guns must be unloaded and in a closed case designed for the storage of firearms in the trunk of the vehicle. If the vehicle does not have a trunk, the handgun must be unloaded and in a closed case designed for the storage of firearms and cannot be readily accessible to any occupant of the vehicle.
- It is a crime for certain felons to possess firearms, including rifles and shotguns, in Michigan. For more information regarding statewide handgun regulations, obtaining a concealed pistol license or Michigan concealed weapons and firearms laws, contact your local police department.

Hunter Orange Clothing Requirements

You may not hunt with any device, or trap with a firearm, on any lands during daylight hunting hours from August 15-April 30 unless you wear a hat, cap, vest, jacket or rain gear of highly visible color, commonly referred to as "Hunter Orange." During the November firearm deer season, this law applies to all deer hunters, including those hunting with a bow and arrow. The garment, featuring Hunter Orange, must be the outermost garment and must be visible from all sides. Camouflage orange garments, with 50 percent or more of the surface in Hunter Orange, are legal.

Exception: This law does not apply to persons hunting waterfowl, crow or wild turkey, or to archery bear hunters, or archery deer hunters except during the November firearm deer season.

Tagging Big Game

Immediately after killing a deer, bear, elk or turkey, you must validate your kill tag and fasten it to the antler, lower jaw or lower leg in such a manner that the tag remains securely attached to the animal. Make sure the kill tag is completely legible and visible for inspection. It is unlawful to tag an animal you did not legally kill. The kill tag must remain attached until you process or butcher the animal, or the animal is accepted for processing and recorded by a commercial processor or taxidermist.

Note: If the antlers or head are returned to the person submitting the animal to the commercial processor, the kill tag shall accompany the head or antlers.

Transportation of Game

You may transport your own and another person's lawfully taken game. You cannot destroy the identity or evidence of the sex of any bird or animal, except for processed or butchered deer, bear and elk as noted below. If you are transporting migratory birds, one fully feathered wing must be left on the bird. If transporting another person's migratory birds, they must be tagged with the person's name, signature, home address, number of birds by species, dates of kill and small game license number.

If you butcher your deer, elk or bear, or have the animal butchered by a commercial processor before going home, the head of the animal along with the kill tag or seal must accompany the butchered animal during transport.

Exception: If you submit the head for TB or CWD testing, you must have the kill tag and disease tag receipt in your possession. Nonresidents may need to comply with restrictions in other states for importing game taken in Michigan.

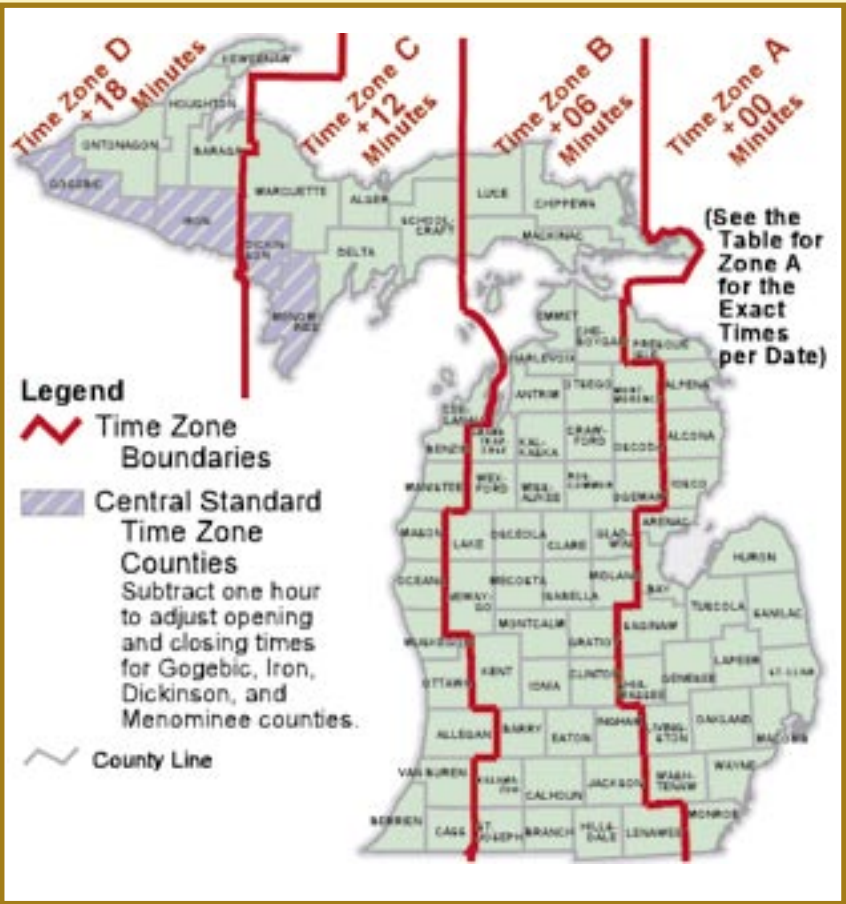
Hunting Hours

Below is a map of the 2005-2006 hunting hour time zones. Actual legal hunting hours (one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset) for Zone A are printed on page 13.

To determine the opening (a.m.) and closing (p.m.) time for any day in another zone, add the minutes shown below to the times listed in the Zone A Hunting Hours Table.

The hunting hour listed in the table reflects Eastern Standard Time, with an adjustment for Daylight Savings Time. If you are hunting in Gogebic, Iron, Dickinson or Menominee counties (Central Standard Time), you must make an additional adjustment to the printed time by subtracting one hour.

Exceptions: Woodcock hunting hours are sunrise to sunset. Spring turkey hunting hours are one-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour before sunset. Waterfowl hunting hours are one-half hour before sunrise to sunset. See page 32 for rules about hunting raccoon, fox, coyote and opossum at night.



Zone A. Bear, Deer, Fall Wild Turkey, Furbearer and Small Game Hunting Hours Table*

One-half hour before sunrise to one-half hour after sunset (adjusted for Daylight Savings Time)

2005 Date	September		October		November		December		2006 Date		January		February		March		April		May		June		July		August	
	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
1	6:29	8:39	7:02	7:46	6:40	5:57	7:17	5:31	1	7:36	5:41	7:20	6:17	6:41	6:54	6:47	7:31	5:59	9:06	5:28	9:37	5:29	9:48	5:55	9:26	
2	6:30	8:37	7:03	7:44	6:41	5:55	7:18	5:31	2	7:36	5:42	7:19	6:19	6:39	6:55	6:45	8:32	5:57	9:07	5:28	9:38	5:30	9:48	5:57	9:25	
3	6:32	8:36	7:05	7:42	6:42	5:54	7:19	5:30	3	7:36	5:43	7:18	6:20	6:38	6:56	6:43	8:33	5:56	9:08	5:27	9:39	5:30	9:47	5:58	9:22	
4	6:33	8:34	7:06	7:40	6:43	5:53	7:20	5:30	4	7:36	5:43	7:17	6:21	6:36	6:58	6:42	8:35	5:55	9:09	5:27	9:40	5:31	9:47	5:59	9:24	
5	6:34	8:32	7:07	7:39	6:45	5:52	7:21	5:30	5	7:36	5:44	7:15	6:23	6:34	6:59	6:40	8:36	5:53	9:10	5:27	9:40	5:32	9:47	6:00	9:21	
6	6:35	8:30	7:08	7:37	6:46	5:50	7:22	5:30	6	7:36	5:45	7:14	6:24	6:33	7:00	6:38	8:37	5:52	9:11	5:26	9:41	5:32	9:46	6:01	9:20	
7	6:36	8:29	7:09	7:35	6:47	5:49	7:23	5:30	7	7:36	5:46	7:13	6:25	6:31	7:01	6:36	8:38	5:51	9:13	5:26	9:42	5:33	9:46	6:02	9:18	
8	6:37	8:27	7:10	7:33	6:49	5:43	7:24	5:30	8	7:36	5:48	7:12	6:27	6:29	7:03	6:35	8:39	5:49	9:14	5:26	9:42	5:34	9:46	6:03	9:17	
9	6:38	8:25	7:11	7:32	6:50	5:47	7:25	5:30	9	7:36	5:49	7:11	6:28	6:27	7:04	6:33	8:40	5:48	9:15	5:26	9:43	5:34	9:45	6:04	9:16	
10	6:39	8:23	7:13	7:30	6:51	5:46	7:25	5:30	10	7:35	5:50	7:09	6:29	6:26	7:05	6:31	8:41	5:47	9:16	5:25	9:43	5:35	9:45	6:05	9:14	
11	6:40	8:22	7:14	7:28	6:52	5:45	7:26	5:30	11	7:35	5:51	7:08	6:31	6:24	7:06	6:30	8:43	5:46	9:17	5:25	9:44	5:36	9:44	6:06	9:13	
12	6:41	8:20	7:15	7:27	6:54	5:44	7:27	5:30	12	7:35	5:52	7:07	6:32	6:22	7:08	6:28	8:44	5:45	9:18	5:25	9:44	5:37	9:44	6:07	9:12	
13	6:42	8:18	7:16	7:25	6:55	5:43	7:28	5:30	13	7:34	5:53	7:05	6:33	6:20	7:09	6:26	8:45	5:44	9:19	5:25	9:45	5:37	9:43	6:08	9:10	
14	6:43	8:16	7:17	7:23	6:56	5:42	7:29	5:30	14	7:34	5:54	7:04	6:35	6:19	7:10	6:25	8:46	5:43	9:20	5:25	9:45	5:38	9:43	6:09	9:09	
15	6:45	8:14	7:19	7:22	6:58	5:41	7:29	5:31	15	7:33	5:55	7:02	6:36	6:17	7:11	6:23	8:17	5:52	9:21	5:25	9:46	5:39	9:42	6:11	9:07	
16	6:46	8:13	7:20	7:20	6:59	5:40	7:30	5:31	16	7:33	5:57	7:01	6:37	6:15	7:12	6:21	8:48	5:50	9:22	5:25	9:46	5:40	9:41	6:12	9:06	
17	6:47	8:11	7:21	7:19	7:00	5:39	7:31	5:31	17	7:32	5:58	7:00	6:39	6:13	7:13	6:20	8:50	5:49	9:23	5:25	9:46	5:41	9:41	6:13	9:04	
18	6:48	8:09	7:22	7:17	7:01	5:38	7:31	5:32	18	7:32	5:59	6:58	6:40	6:12	7:15	6:18	8:51	5:49	9:24	5:25	9:47	5:42	9:40	6:14	9:03	
19	6:49	8:07	7:23	7:15	7:03	5:38	7:32	5:33	19	7:31	6:00	6:57	6:41	6:10	7:16	6:17	8:52	5:48	9:25	5:25	9:47	5:43	9:39	6:15	9:01	
20	6:50	8:05	7:25	7:14	7:04	5:37	7:32	5:33	20	7:30	6:02	6:55	6:43	6:08	7:17	6:15	8:53	5:47	9:26	5:25	9:47	5:44	9:38	6:16	8:59	
21	6:51	8:04	7:26	7:12	7:05	5:36	7:33	5:33	21	7:30	6:03	6:54	6:44	6:06	7:18	6:13	8:54	5:46	9:27	5:26	9:48	5:44	9:37	6:17	8:58	
22	6:52	8:02	7:27	7:11	7:06	5:35	7:34	5:34	22	7:29	6:04	6:52	6:45	6:05	7:19	6:12	8:55	5:45	9:28	5:25	9:48	5:45	9:36	6:18	8:56	
23	6:53	8:00	7:28	7:09	7:07	5:35	7:34	5:34	23	7:28	6:05	6:50	6:46	6:03	7:21	6:10	8:57	5:44	9:29	5:26	9:48	5:46	9:36	6:19	8:55	
24	6:54	7:58	7:30	7:08	7:09	5:34	7:34	5:35	24	7:27	6:07	6:49	6:48	6:01	7:22	6:09	8:58	5:43	9:30	5:26	9:48	5:47	9:35	6:20	8:53	
25	6:56	7:56	7:31	7:06	7:10	5:34	7:35	5:35	25	7:27	6:08	6:47	6:49	5:59	7:23	6:07	8:59	5:43	9:31	5:27	9:48	5:48	9:34	6:21	8:51	
26	6:57	7:55	7:32	7:05	7:11	5:33	7:35	5:36	26	7:26	6:09	6:46	6:50	5:58	7:24	6:06	9:00	5:42	9:32	5:27	9:48	5:49	9:33	6:23	8:50	
27	6:58	7:53	7:33	7:03	7:12	5:33	7:35	5:37	27	7:25	6:11	6:44	6:51	5:56	7:25	6:04	9:01	5:41	9:33	5:27	9:48	5:50	9:32	6:24	8:48	
28	6:59	7:51	7:35	7:02	7:13	5:32	7:36	5:37	28	7:24	6:12	6:42	6:53	5:54	7:26	6:03	9:02	5:41	9:34	5:28	9:48	5:51	9:31	6:25	8:46	
29	7:00	7:49	7:36	7:01	7:14	5:32	7:36	5:38	29	7:23	6:13			5:52	7:28	6:01	9:03	5:40	9:35	5:28	9:48	5:52	9:29	6:26	8:45	
30	7:01	7:47	6:37	5:59	7:16	5:31	7:36	5:39	30	7:22	6:15			5:50	7:29	6:00	9:05	5:30	9:36	5:29	9:48	5:53	9:28	6:27	8:43	
31			6:38	5:58			7:36	5:40	31	7:21	6:16			5:49	7:30			5:39	9:36			5:54	9:27	6:28	8:41	

*Exceptions: Woodcock hunting hours are sunrise to sunset. Spring turkey hunting hours are one-half hour before sunrise to one half hour after sunset. Waterfowl hunting hours are one-half hour before sunrise to sunset.

Recreational Trespass

Trespassing is illegal and seriously erodes support for recreational hunting. Permission is required from the landowner or leaseholder before you may hunt on any farm lands or connected woodlots or on any posted private land. Landowners may grant verbal permission. Hunters are required to produce their hunting license to landowners upon request.

If you wound an animal or bird and it runs or flies onto private property, you have no legal right to pursue it without permission of the landowner. Without permission of the landowner, you are trespassing and subject to prosecution.

Float Hunting

Hunting and trapping are exclusive rights of landowners bordering the waterway and their invited guests. Float hunters need permission to enter lands protected by the recreational trespass law. You may float hunt public lands open to hunting.

Townships with Hunting Restrictions

- No hunting with firearms in Oakland County townships of Auburn, West Bloomfield, Bloomfield, Farmington, Southfield and Waterford. (State lands in Waterford Township are open.)
- No hunting with firearms in Macomb County townships of Clinton, Sterling or Harrison.
- No hunting with firearms in Wayne County townships of Redford and Northville, and in the city of Detroit, including waters of the Detroit River.
- Grosse Ile Township in Wayne County is closed to all hunting.

Parts of townships in these counties are closed to hunting or restricted to types of firearms or the discharge of firearms as posted: Alcona, Arenac, Barry, Berrien, Crawford, Dickinson, Eaton, Emmet, Genesee, Iosco, Jackson, Kalamazoo, Livingston, Macomb, Manistee, Mason, Oakland, Otsego, Ottawa, Presque Isle, Saginaw, St. Clair, Washtenaw and Wayne. (These areas are posted with the restrictions.) For descriptions, contact the appropriate township clerk or township police department.

Information for Hunters with Disabilities

Legally blind hunters may take an animal during the lawful hunting hours for that animal using a **crossbow** or **laser sighting device** if the following conditions are met:

- The person is assisted by a sighted person who is at least 18 years of age.
- The sighted person must possess proof of a current or previous hunting license or proof of successful completion of a Hunter Safety class, and
- The legally blind person must possess the appropriate hunting license and proof of impairment in the form of a Secretary of State ID Card.

Modified Bow Permit

A person applying for a modified bow permit must be permanently disabled, have full use of only one arm, and upon investigation is unable to hold, aim and shoot a bow or compound bow. To apply, contact the nearest DNR Operations Service Center.

Crossbow Permits for Disabled Hunters

A hunter with a disability applying for a crossbow permit must have at least 80 percent permanent disability, in combination or individual impairment, of a hand, elbow or shoulder. The disability may be the result of amputation or other injury or disability. To apply, contact the nearest DNR Operations Service Center, or call 517-373-1204.

Standing Vehicle Permit and Special Disabled Firearm Hunt

A person applying for a standing vehicle permit must be unable to walk due to being a paraplegic or an amputee or must be permanently disabled and unable to walk due to other disease or injury. To apply, contact the nearest DNR Operations Service Center. A person issued a permit to hunt deer from a standing vehicle may hunt deer with a firearm on private lands October 15-16, 2005.

Resident Veterans who are Disabled

A resident who has been determined by the U.S. Department of Veteran Affairs to be permanently and totally disabled, for a disability other than blindness, and entitled to full benefits, is eligible to purchase any senior licenses. A letter from the Veterans Administration stating you are totally and permanently disabled and eligible for veterans benefits at the 100 percent rate is required.

Use of Ground Blinds on Public Land by Hunters with Disabilities

Any person who has been issued a permit to hunt from a standing vehicle, or who has been issued a disabled person parking permit by the Secretary of State, or who meets the disability standards set forth in the Michigan Off-Road Recreational Vehicle Law, may use a constructed ground blind on public land. If the constructed ground blind is left overnight on public land, the following conditions must be met:

- The blind is placed on public land no earlier than 10 days prior to the hunting season for which it is used and is removed at the end of the season for which it is used.
- The disabled person has attached, etched, engraved or painted their name and address on the blind.
- Fasteners, if used to anchor or attach the blind, cannot penetrate the bark of a tree and must be removed with the blind.
- A non-disabled person can assist a disabled person in constructing a legal blind on public land.

Note: See note on page 45 for removal exemption on local public agency lands.

White-tailed Deer:

Antlered deer means a deer having at least one antler that extends three inches or more above the skull. **Antlerless deer** means a deer without antlers, or with antlers where the longest antler extends less than three inches above the skull.

If you take two antlered deer, one of the two antlered deer must have at least one antler with four or more antler points one inch or longer. This deer can be taken first or second in either an archery, firearm or muzzleloading season.

A person is limited to purchasing only two kill tags for taking an antlered (buck) deer. You may purchase one archery license **AND** one firearm license (one kill tag each) **OR** one combination license (two kill tags).

Archery Deer Hunting License

It is unlawful to purchase more than one archery deer hunting license. This license entitles residents and nonresidents 12 or older to take one antlered or antlerless deer during the October 1-November 14 or December 1-January 1 open bow and arrow deer season. **Exceptions:** See page 17.

Firearm Deer Hunting License

It is unlawful to purchase more than one firearm deer hunting license. Residents and nonresidents 14 or older may take a deer with at least one antler three inches or longer during the November 15-30 firearm season or during the muzzleloading season. **Exceptions:** See page 17.

Combination Deer Hunting License

Residents and nonresidents are entitled to purchase only one license with two kill tags (regular and restricted) for use during any firearm hunting season (regular firearm and muzzleloading) or archery seasons. A hunter can use both kill tags in the firearm seasons, both in the archery season or one in each season. Youngsters 12 and 13 are restricted to archery-only hunting.

The regular combination kill tag can be used in the archery seasons to tag either an antlered or antlerless deer. The regular combination kill tag can be used in the firearm seasons to tag a legal (3 inches or longer antler) antlered deer of any size except for those areas with exceptions as noted on page 17.

The restricted combination kill tag can be used in the archery seasons to tag an antlerless deer. It also can be used to tag an antlered deer during either the archery or firearms seasons if the antlered deer has at least one antler with four or more antler points each one inch or longer. It is unlawful to use this tag on a smaller antlered deer regardless of the season or area in which it was taken.

Exception: See tagging option for antlerless hunters on page 17.

Antlerless Deer Hunting License

Entitles residents and nonresidents 12 and older to take an antlerless deer or deer with antlers less than three inches in length. Youngsters 12 and 13 are restricted to archery-only hunting. Antlerless licenses are valid during all deer seasons with hunting equipment appropriate for the season and hunting zone. See the 2005 Antlerless Deer Hunting Guide for information.

Junior Antlerless Deer Hunting License

Young hunters, ages 12 to 16 on or before September 24, 2005, may purchase one antlerless deer license over the counter July 1 through August 1. No application fee or drawing is required. These licenses are available only in deer management units open to the taking of antlerless deer. A youth must appear in person with a parent or

guardian to purchase this license. Youngsters 12 and 13 are restricted to archery-only hunting. Nonresidents under 17 are allowed to purchase a resident license.

Antler Restriction Regulations

Tagging Option for Antlerless Deer Hunters

An antlerless deer hunter, with an unused antlerless kill tag for the DMU in which hunting **and** an unused antlered deer license (firearm or combination) appropriate for the season in which hunting, may tag a male antlerless deer with the antlered deer license. **Note:** Both licenses must be in the hunter's possession at the time of harvest. All deer must be immediately tagged.

A male antlerless deer means a male deer without antlers or with antlers where the longest antler extends less than three inches above the skull.

"No Spike" Regulation For Archery and Firearm Hunters

Persons hunting South Fox Island (DMU 245), Drummond Island (DMU 117) and DMU 135 are permitted to only take an antlered deer if it has two or more antler points on one side, each one or more inches in length. Your archery license, or combination license when used as an archery tag, is still valid for taking an antlerless deer in these three units.

Experimental Deer Management Unit Regulations

Persons hunting in DMUs 045, 122, 152, 155 and 252 are permitted to only take an antlered deer if it has three or more antler points on one side, each one or more inches in length. Your archery license, or combination license when used as an archery tag, is still valid for taking an antlerless deer in these units.

Special Deer Hunts

South Fox Island Deer Hunting

Deer hunting permits are available for South Fox Island during archery season from October 1-28 and/or firearm season beginning October 29 through November 26. For information, contact: DNR Operations Service Center, 8015 Mackinaw Trail, Cadillac, MI 49601; 231-775-9727.

North Manitou Island Hunts

Licenses for the archery, October 1-16, muzzleloading, October 17-23, and regular, October 23-November 6, deer hunting seasons will be awarded by lottery. The application deadline for the primitive seasons is September 24 and October 16 for the regular season. The application fee is \$25 per hunter. For information, contact the Park Superintendent, Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore, 9922 Front Street, Empire, MI 49630; 231-326-5134, or at www.nps.gov/slbe.

Shiawassee River State Game Area Deer Hunting

Contact the DNR Field Office (225 E. Spruce Street, St. Charles, MI 48655) at 989-865-6211. The deadline for application is September 10, 2005.

Shiawassee National Wildlife Refuge Deer Hunting

Contact the SNWR (6975 Mower Rd., Saginaw, MI 48601) at 989-777-5930.

Allegan State Game Area Refuge

Contact the DNR Field Office (4590 118th Ave., Allegan, MI 49010) at 269-673-2430. The deadline for application is September 10, 2005.

Hoffmaster State Park

Contact the park office at 231-798-3711. This park may be scheduling a managed antlerless deer hunt.

Late Firearm Antlerless Deer Season

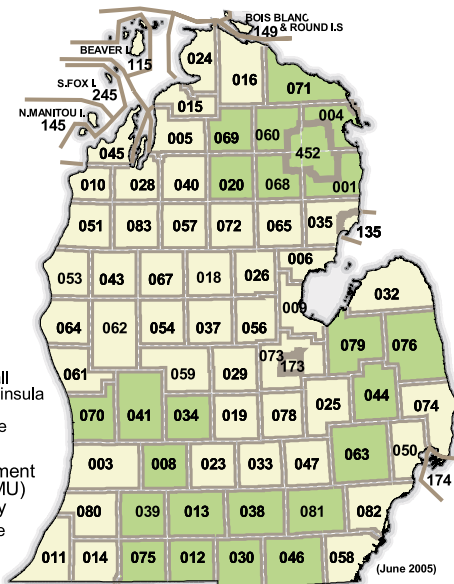
A late antlerless deer season will take place on private land in some Lower Peninsula DMUs from December 19, 2005 through January 1, 2006. The DMUs that will be open are shaded on the map at right. Hunters must have a valid antlerless deer license (or DMA permit, see above) for one of the open

DMUs with an unused kill tag issued in their name to participate in this hunt. Deer may be taken with a bow and arrow or firearm. The regular unit/land restrictions for antlerless licenses apply.

Note: DMA permits are not stand-alone licenses. To hunt deer with a DMA permit, you must have purchased a regular firearm, combination, archery or antlerless deer license for the season in which you are hunting.

Legend

- Open on Private Lands
- Closed Including all Upper Peninsula areas, not shown here
- Deer Management Unit (DMU) Boundary
- County Line



Deer Cooperator Patches

Cooperator patches have been used since 1972 as an incentive for successful hunters to bring their deer to DNR offices and other check stations. By examining hunter harvested deer, wildlife biologists gain valuable biological information that can be used to manage Michigan's deer herd. Hunters wishing to receive a patch must check their deer by January 10, 2006. A deer head must be presented to receive a patch. Patches will not be available by mail.

For a list of deer check stations including hours and dates of operation, visit the DNR Web site at www.michigan.gov/dnr. Hunters are strongly urged to call ahead whenever possible to confirm hours and days of operation.



Baiting Deer and Feeding Deer or Elk

“Baiting” is defined as putting out food materials for deer to attract, lure, or entice them as an aid in hunting.

“Feeding” is defined as placing food materials out that attract deer or elk for any other reason, such as recreational viewing.

Deer baiting and the feeding of deer or elk is illegal in Alcona, Alpena, Crawford, Montmorency, Oscoda, Otsego and Presque Isle counties. In all other counties the rules for baiting and feeding are as follows:

Baiting: (Deer only. Elk baiting is illegal in Michigan.)

- Baiting may occur only from October 1 to January 1.
- The bait material may be of any food type.
- The volume of bait at any hunting site cannot exceed two gallons.
- The bait must be dispersed over a minimum of a 10-foot x 10-foot area.
- The bait must be scattered directly on the ground. It can be scattered by any means, including mechanical spin-cast feeders, provided that the spin-cast feeder does not distribute more than the maximum volume allowed.
- Food plots, naturally occurring foods, standing agricultural crops, or food placed as a result of using normal agricultural practices are not considered to be baiting.

Feeding for Recreational Viewing: (Deer and Elk.)

- The volume of feed at any residence cannot exceed two gallons.
- The feed must be scattered or dispersed at least 100 yards from any area accessible to cattle, goats, sheep, new world camelids, bison, swine, horses, or captive cervidae and no more than 100 yards from a residence on land owned or possessed by that person.
- The feed must be scattered on the ground. It can be scattered by any means, including mechanical spin-cast feeders, provided that the spin-cast feeder does not distribute more than the maximum daily volume allowed.
- Any type of food material can be used.
- Food plots, naturally occurring foods, standing agricultural crops, or food placed as a result of using normal agricultural practices are not considered to be feeding.

Bovine Tuberculosis

In 2004, bovine TB was found in 28 white-tailed deer from five counties in Michigan: Alcona, Alpena, Montmorency, Oscoda and Presque Isle. Statewide, 15,130 deer were tested.

Since 1995, a total of 509 white-tailed deer have been found positive from 138,531 deer surveyed. Four elk, 19 coyote, 7 black bear, 4 bobcat, 2 opossum, 8 raccoon and 3 red fox have tested positive, and the disease has been found in 26 beef herds, 7 dairy herds and 1 privately owned cervid herd.

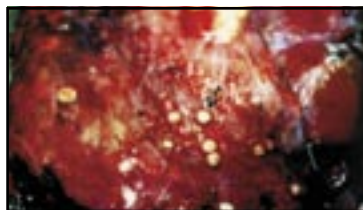
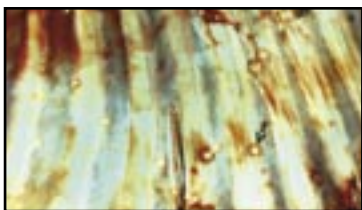
The DNR is again urging hunters to submit their deer for free TB testing this fall if it was taken in these counties in the Lower Peninsula: Alcona, Alpena, Antrim, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Crawford, Emmet, Iosco, Montmorency, Ogemaw, Oscoda, Otsego, Presque Isle and Roscommon.

As a part of Michigan's strategy to eliminate tuberculosis in deer and elk, hunting regulations in a seven-county area, which includes Alcona, Alpena, Crawford, Montmorency, Oscoda, Otsego and Presque Isle counties, have been designed to reduce the deer population which will help decrease possible transmission of the disease. Feeding and baiting is illegal in these counties.

What Hunters Should Look for When Field Dressing Deer

Deer with severe TB may have tan or yellow lumps lining the chest wall and in the lung tissue. If you see a deer with this type of infection, contact the DNR so the carcass and viscera, in addition to the head, can be examined.

Hunters taking deer in any of the counties listed above should turn in the deer's head for testing whether these signs of infection are present or not. Only 40 percent of the TB positive deer had lesions in the chest cavity or lungs that would be recognized as unusual by most hunters. (See photos below.)



Tuberculosis-infected deer may have multiple pea-sized tan or yellow lumps on the inside of the ribcage (left) or inside or on the lungs (right). The lesions may be different shapes and sizes than shown.

For more information, contact the DNR Wildlife Disease Laboratory at 517-336-5030, e-mail fierkej@michigan.gov or visit the Michigan Bovine TB Eradication Project's Web site at www.michigan.gov/bovinetb. Hunters may check their deer's TB and CWD lab results at this Web site or at michigan.gov/dnr (under "Hunting").

Chronic Wasting Disease

Chronic wasting disease (CWD) is a disease of the nervous system that was first diagnosed at a research facility in Colorado in 1967. CWD has been diagnosed in wild mule deer, white-tailed deer and elk. It also has been discovered in captive cervids (deer and elk) in several states and in Canada. CWD in deer and elk is characterized by emaciation, drooling, behavioral

abnormalities and death. Currently, there is no reliable live animal testing available for diagnosing CWD, nor is there a treatment available. According to public health officials, there is no evidence that CWD can be naturally transmitted to humans, or to animals other than deer and elk.

CWD poses a serious threat to the health of Michigan's deer and elk (cervids) populations, both free-ranging and captive. Infection of free-ranging cervid populations may lead to a long-lasting, localized area of disease. Implications of the disease can be serious. Although the long-term effects on the dynamics of these populations are not known, research suggests that they could be dramatically negative. Surveillance and control programs necessitated by CWD are demanding of both monetary and personnel resources of wildlife management agencies, which often are quite limited. Perhaps, most ominously, public and agency concerns about potential human health risks associated with CWD, while groundless, may nevertheless undermine participation in hunting, with potentially marked effects on local and state economies, habitat degradation and the ability of wildlife agencies to manage free-ranging cervid herds. Michigan is taking several steps to prevent the occurrence of CWD in the state:

- The importation of captive cervids has been banned.
- A contingency plan to manage CWD in the event of its discovery in Michigan has been developed by veterinarians and biologists.
- Hunters harvesting deer and elk in CWD states are restricted as to what game parts can be imported into Michigan.
- Michigan has been conducting CWD testing of deer and elk since 1998. Surveillance is needed to determine whether CWD currently exists in free-ranging deer or elk in Michigan, and its geographic extent, if present.

MI CWD Surveillance

A total of 17,797 deer, elk and moose have been tested for CWD and CWD has not been found in Michigan.

The DNR conducts two types of surveillance:

- Targeted surveillance involves ongoing activities to identify and test free-ranging cervids statewide that have been observed as showing symptoms consistent with CWD. If a deer or elk is observed exhibiting signs of CWD, particularly behavioral changes such as incoordination and loss of fear, contact the DNR Wildlife Disease Lab at 517-336-5030 or the nearest DNR Operations Service Center. After hours, reports should be made to the DNR RAP line at 800-292-7800.
- Active surveillance is the testing of outwardly healthy cervids harvested by hunters. Deer heads will be tested from all 83 counties, with 10 per county tested from the lower peninsula and 20 per county tested from the upper peninsula. The heads of deer and elk will be collected by DNR personnel at check stations. All deer heads submitted for CWD will also be automatically tested for bovine TB.

Hunters Importing Deer or Elk

Hunters importing a free-ranging deer or elk from Colorado, Illinois, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, Wyoming, or Saskatchewan are restricted to bringing into Michigan only deboned meat, antlers, antlers attached to a skull cap cleaned of all brain and muscle tissue,

(continued on page 22)

hides cleaned of excess tissue or blood, upper canine teeth or a finished taxidermic mount.

If you are notified by another state or province that a deer or elk you brought into Michigan tested positive for CWD, you must contact the DNR Wildlife Disease Lab within two business days (8 a.m. to 5 p.m.) at 517-336-5030 and provide all information requested by the Lab.

Any changes to importation regulations will be posted at www.michigan.gov/chronicwastingdisease. In addition, the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture may have importation from Canada regulations. Contact them at 301-734-3277.

Although there is no evidence that CWD affects humans, the DNR advises hunters who take deer originating from states or provinces where CWD has been found, to take these safety precautions in addition to those listed on pages 22-23:

- Minimize handling brain or spinal cord tissues.
- Avoid consuming brain, spinal cord, eyes, spleen and lymph nodes of harvested animals.

For more information, contact the DNR Wildlife Disease Lab at 517-336-5030, e-mail fierkej@michigan.gov or visit www.michigan.gov/chronicwastingdisease. Hunters may check their deer or elk's CWD and TB lab results at this Web site or at www.michigan.gov/dnr (under "Hunting").

Understanding West Nile Virus

There have been cases of human infection occurring when laboratory personnel have accidentally cut themselves while examining infected birds. Therefore, as a precaution against blood-borne pathogens (both viral and bacterial), hunters should wear rubber or latex gloves when handling, cleaning, and butchering dead animals. Tools used when processing gamebirds should be disinfected after use with bleach (10% solution) and washed in soapy water.

No humans have been infected by consuming the meat of an infected bird. However, the meat of birds should be cooked thoroughly; heating to an internal temperature of 170 to 180° F. Cooking to this temperature will kill West Nile Virus as well as other bacteria, eliminating any risk of infection.

If you see a turkey that appears to be acting abnormally (inability to fly, abnormal head posture, disoriented, having seizures), we are interested in testing this bird for West Nile Virus. Please contact your local DNR Field Office to report sightings of sick or dead birds or mammals. More information and DNR Field Office locations are available online at

www.michigan.gov/westnilevirus.

Precautions When Processing Wild Game

- Hunters should not handle or consume wild animals that appear sick or act abnormally, regardless of the cause.
- Always wear heavy rubber or latex gloves when field dressing deer.
- If intestinal contents contact meat, consider the meat contaminated; cut off and discard affected area.

- Handle carcasses properly. Cool carcass rapidly in the field (bags of ice can hasten cooling). Age carcass at or below 40°F for no longer than 5-7 days. Hang birds by feet at less than 40°F for 2-3 days maximum.

Safety Practices When Cooking Venison

- The Michigan Department of Community Health recommends proper food safety practices when cooking venison, as well as any other meat or poultry. Thoroughly cooking meat is important to reduce the likelihood of any bacterial disease. All meat, including venison, should be cooked until the meat is no longer pink and the juices run clear. If cooked according to the chart below, the likelihood of any disease transmission to individuals consuming this meat is extremely small.
- Hold meat at or below 40°F at all times. If you don't plan to consume or process meat within 3-5 days, freeze it. Thaw frozen meat only in the refrigerator, never at room temperature.
 - Wash hands with soap and water before and after handling meat and poultry.
 - Sanitize equipment and work surfaces often during handling and processing meat and poultry with a bleach solution (1 Tbs. bleach to 1 gallon water).
 - Use a meat thermometer to cook meat to proper internal temperatures (see chart). There are several types of meat thermometers available, which are easy to use and can be read instantly or remain in meat while it cooks. This helps ensure harmful bacteria are killed and meat is not overcooked. The color of meat is an unreliable indicator of doneness.
 - For jerky, steam, boil or roast meat to 165°F using a meat thermometer prior to dehydrating. Dry at 130°-140°F until thoroughly dry. Jerky is properly dry when it cracks on bending but doesn't break.
 - For sausage preparation, keep meat cold (under 40° F) during grinding process and ensure internal temperature reaches 165°F with meat thermometer during cooking.

For more information on venison field dressing, meat preparation and recipes, see the Michigan State University Extension publication, *Michigan Venison*.

Recommended Minimum Internal Cooking Temperature for Venison and Poultry	
Type of meat	Temperature (°F)
Ground venison, sausage, bologna	165°
Fresh venison (chops, steaks, roasts)	165°
Poultry	
Breast	170°
Whole bird	180°

2005-2006 Hunting Seasons and Bag Limits

Species	Bag Limit	Zone (page 7)			
			Sept.	Oct.	Nov.
Black Bear	1	See note 1	Sept. 10 - Oct. 26		
Cottontail Rabbit and Varying Hare	5 per day 10 combined possession	Statewide			
Crow	No Limit	Zone 1 Zones 2,3	Aug. 1-Sept. 30 Aug. 1-Sept. 30		
Deer	If you take 2 antlered deer, see pages 16-17 for minimum antler size requirements.				
Youth Deer		Statewide		Sept. 24 - 25	
Special Disabled Firearm Hunt	1 per kill tag	Statewide See page 15		Oct. 15 - 16	
Archery	1 per kill tag	Statewide		Oct. 1 - Nov. 14	
Regular Firearm	1 per kill tag	Statewide			
Muzzleloading	1 per kill tag	Zone 1 Zone 2 Zone 3			
Late Firearm	1 per kill tag	See note 4			
Elk	1	See note 1	Aug. 27 - 31 & Sept. 9 - 12		
Pheasant (male)	2 per day 4 possession	Zone 1 Zones 2,3 Zone 3		Oct. 10 - 11	
Quail	5 per day 10 possession	See page 28		Oct. 20 - Nov. 1	
Ruffed Grouse	See note 7	Statewide	Sept. 15 - Nov. 14		
Squirrel (black phase included)	5 per day 10 possession	Statewide			
Mourning Dove				Season Closed. 9/15/05	
Fall Wild Turkey	1	See note 8		Oct. 3 - Nov. 14	
Woodcock	3 per day 6 possession	Statewide		Sept. 24 - Nov. 7	

No closed season on opossum, porcupine, weasel, red squirrel, skunk, starling, feral pigeons, E. be taken year-round with a valid small game hunting license. See state parks and recreation area for more information.

nd Bag Limits

Season Dates					
Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Notes
					1
	Sept. 15 - Mar. 31				
			Feb. 1 - Mar. 31		2
	Dec. 1-Jan. 1				3
	Nov. 15 - 30				3
	Dec. 2 - 11				3
	Dec. 9 - 18				
	Dec. 2 - 18				
		Dec. 19 - Jan. 1			4
	Dec. 7 - 14	Jan. 15 - 19			1
Oct. 31					5,6
Oct. 20 - Nov. 14					
	Dec. 1 - Jan. 1				
14					
	Dec. 1 - Jan. 1				7
	Sept. 15 - March 1				
See page 28.					
					8
					9

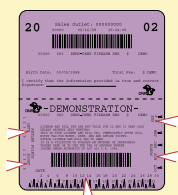
Notes:

1. See the 2005 Bear Hunting Guide or 2005 Elk Hunting Guide for more information. Also see page 3 for new bear regulations.
2. Crows may be taken outside the open season during hunting hours, in compliance with federal regulations, if these birds are causing a nuisance or creating a health hazard.
3. See page 17 for antler restriction regulations in DMUs 045, 117, 122, 135, 152, 155, 245 and 252.
4. Antlerless deer on private land only. See page 18 for open DMUs.
5. Zone 1 is open only in an area bordered by M-189 on the west and south of M-69 and US-2 from Iron River to Escanaba.
6. See December Pheasant Season map on page 28.
7. Zones 1 and 2: five per day/10 in possession. Zone 3: three per day/six in possession.
8. See the 2005 Fall Wild Turkey Guide for more information.
9. Shotguns must be plugged so they are capable of holding no more than three shells. A federal waterfowl stamp is not required to hunt woodcock. HIP endorsement required. See page 29.

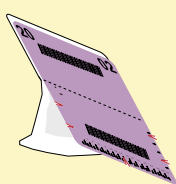
English sparrow, ground squirrel and woodchuck. These may have restrictions on page 45.

Kill Tag Backer

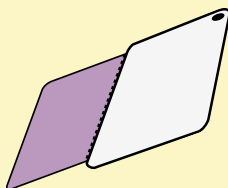
Kill tag backers are available from license dealers for the 2005 hunting seasons. Follow these easy steps to properly validate and attach your kill tag. It will enable DNR personnel to scan the bar code at check stations to improve data collection.



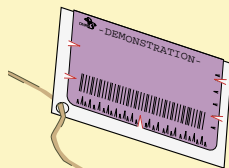
1. Cut appropriate information to identify the animal.



2. Peel paper backing off the kill tag.



3. Lay the kill tag backer across the sticky side of the tag.



4. Fold the kill tag in half along the perforation.

5. Insert a strong piece of wire or cord through the hole in the kill tag backer and tie it securely to the animal. Make sure the kill tag is completely visible for inspection.

Quality Deer Management

The DNR supports the voluntary implementation of Quality Deer Management in Michigan. QDM is an approach that restricts the buck harvest and sustains antlerless harvest to produce a more balanced sex ratio in the herd and a population in balance with the habitat. Successful implementation of QDM requires three factors:

- a) support of both landowners and hunters who would be affected,
- b) regulations that are understandable and enforceable,
- c) a sufficient trial period for the regulations to show an impact.

After a proposal is submitted, the DNR conducts a survey in the proposed area to assess support for the proposed regulations. When a clear majority (66 percent) of both hunters and landowners support implementation, the proposed regulations will be submitted for approval by the Natural Resources Commission. If approved, the proposed regulations will take effect the following deer hunting seasons, for a five-year period. Collection of biological data from 100 bucks and 200 antlerless deer each year is required by the sponsoring group to help evaluate the impact of these regulations. The biological and social aspects of the regulations will be re-evaluated in the fifth year of the regulations.

There are no QDM proposals for 2005.

For more information on the QDM process, contact the DNR Wildlife Division, Box 30444, Lansing, MI 48909-7544; 517-373-1263, or log on to www.michigan.gov/dnr.

Hunters, Learn to Identify “Button Bucks”

Each year many hunters harvest buck fawns, commonly called “button bucks” on antlerless deer licenses. Though perfectly legal, harvesting these deer reduces the number of bucks for the future. By learning the difference between adult does and buck fawns and observing these suggestions, hunters can make a conscious choice on whether to harvest a buck fawn.

- Button bucks often travel alone, but adult does rarely do. Consider this when you observe a single antlerless deer.
- Wait until several deer are together; then harvest one of the larger antlerless deer.
- Look at body shapes of deer. Adult does are different in shape from juvenile deer. The mature doe is rectangular in shape with a long neck and face. Fawns are square shaped and have a short neck and face.
- If two juvenile deer are without an adult, one will probably be a button buck.

Normally the young male is larger than the female and may be mistaken for an adult doe because of its larger size. Look at the head of the deer. A doe’s head normally is more rounded on top between the ears because a buck’s head is flattened by the base of the antlers.

- Look closely with binoculars for the antler bases on button bucks.
- Wait until the deer are standing or moving slowly. It is easier to identify sex and age when deer are not running or moving fast.
- Shoot with good visibility. Poor light or heavy cover make it difficult to determine sex and age.

Hunters, Do NOT Move Firewood

Hunters can assist in the effort to stop the spread of the Emerald Ash Borer (EAB) in Michigan by leaving firewood at home and buying it after you reach your destination. Moving firewood can potentially spread EAB and puts Michigan’s 700 million ash trees at risk. Hunters are reminded that Michigan has a quarantine in place prohibiting the movement of all non-coniferous (hardwood) firewood out of quarantined areas. The movement of non-coniferous firewood into the Upper Peninsula is also illegal. Violation of the quarantine carries a minimum fine of \$1,000 and a maximum of \$250,000 and/or imprisonment. For more information, visit www.emeraldashborer.info, or call the EAB hotline at 866-325-0023.

Protected Wildlife

Eagles, hawks, owls, swans, spruce and sharp-tailed grouse, wolverines, wolves, lynx, moose, cougars, cub bears, and sows accompanied by cubs, and all white or albino deer may not be taken at any time. All nongame birds are protected, except starlings, English sparrows and feral pigeons.

Certain **exotic** cervids (members of the deer and elk family) found outside of a fence of a registered cervidae facility for more than 12 hours may be taken by hunting year-round. Please contact the nearest DNR Operations Service Center for further information.

Regulations for hunting black bear, elk, wild turkey and early Canada goose are detailed in separate publications available at license dealers, DNR Operations Service Centers and on the DNR Web site at www.michigan.gov/dnr.

A small game license entitles you to hunt rabbit, hare, squirrel, pheasant, ruffed grouse, woodcock, quail, woodchuck, crow, skunk, coyote (applies to Michigan residents only) and waterfowl (with a federal waterfowl stamp and Michigan waterfowl hunting license, if age 16 or older) during the open season. No license is required for a resident, resident's spouse or resident's children to hunt small game on the enclosed farmlands where they live, except a federal waterfowl stamp and state waterfowl license are required to hunt waterfowl.

Quail can be hunted only in Branch, Calhoun, Clinton, Eaton, Genesee, Gratiot, Hillsdale, Huron, Ingham, Ionia, Jackson, Kent, Lapeer, Lenawee, Livingston, Macomb, Monroe, Montcalm, Oakland, Saginaw, St. Clair, St. Joseph, Sanilac, Shiawassee, Tuscola, Washtenaw and Wayne counties. All other counties are closed to quail hunting.

The shaded area shown at right is open to pheasant hunting December 1-January 1 for the taking of male pheasants.



The Michigan Board of State Canvassers determined enough signatures were received to invoke a referendum. Therefore, no mourning dove hunting seasons will be held until the issue is decided by voters in the November 2006 general election.

Waterfowl

Michigan Waterfowl Hunting License

In addition to a small game license, all waterfowl hunters age 16 and older are required to purchase a Michigan Waterfowl License. For information on waterfowl seasons, bag limits and other regulations, see the 2005-2006 Michigan Waterfowl Hunting Guide (available Sept. 10) and the 2005 Waterfowl Reserved Hunt brochure (available Aug. 1).

Federal Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp

This stamp is required for all waterfowl hunters 16 and older, including people hunting on their own enclosed farmland. Federal waterfowl stamps are not required for hunting doves, woodcock, rails and snipe. The federal stamp must be signed across its face with your name in ink. The stamps are available at post offices and some Michigan license dealers.

Migratory Game Birds

Harvest Information Program (HIP)

If you are planning to hunt any migratory birds (ducks, geese, doves, woodcock, snipe, rails, etc.) in Michigan this fall, you must have a Harvest Information Program endorsement printed on your small game license. The HIP endorsement automatically is included with the purchase of every waterfowl hunting license. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has indicated its intent to enforce this requirement throughout all 50 states. Persons who are hunting migratory birds without this endorsement can be fined.

The HIP survey is important to state and federal efforts to manage migratory birds. The HIP endorsement, which consists of the statement: "Migratory Bird Hunter—YES," is printed on your small game license when you answer the HIP survey questions. There is no cost for this endorsement. If the license dealer fails to ask you the HIP question, you can do any of the following to receive the endorsement:

- Ask the agent to reissue the license.
- Visit the DNR e-license Web site at www.michigan.gov/dnr and select item # 005—HIP migratory bird survey.
- Visit any DNR Operations Service Center.

Gamebird Hunting Preserves

All persons hunting on a licensed game bird hunting preserve must have a current Michigan small game license or gamebird hunting preserve license.

Youth Hunting Opportunities

Youth Firearm Deer Season

There is a youth firearm deer season on September 24-25, 2005, on all lands in Michigan. Youths 12-16 years of age may take one antlered deer during this special two-day season or one antlerless deer if the youth obtained an antlerless license or possesses a DMU permit. Youths 12 and 13 years of age are restricted to archery-only hunting.

A deer license authorizing the youth to take a deer with a firearm (regular, combination), including antlerless license, or DMA permits, may be used if issued for the area/land upon which hunting. The youth must be accompanied by an adult at least 18 years of age or older. An adult accompanying a youth firearm deer hunter cannot possess or carry a firearm or bow and arrow and does not need a deer hunting license. Hunters may not use bait during this season. All youth hunters are required to wear Hunter Orange.

Youth Waterfowl Hunt-Statewide

A youth waterfowl hunt in mid-September for properly licensed youth (ages 12-15) may be authorized by federal authorities. For details, including the date of this hunt, see the 2005-2006 Michigan Waterfowl Hunting Guide or visit the DNR Web site at www.michigan.gov/dnr.

Youth Waterfowl Hunting on Managed Waterfowl Areas

For a complete listing of hunting opportunities available for youth (ages 12-16) on managed waterfowl areas, see the 2005 Waterfowl Reserved Hunt Application Guide.



DISCOVER THE OUTDOORS

Michigan's state parks and state forests are more than just campgrounds. These lands provide space and resources to enjoy a variety of outdoor recreation.

You can spend weeks, months, a lifetime exploring the lakes and lands of Michigan and still find something new and exciting on each trip.

To learn more, visit us on the Web at www.michigan.gov/dnr

So get outdoors and enjoy Michigan!

Additional Hunting Rules

It is illegal to:

- Hunt or pursue wild animals or birds from a car, snowmobile, aircraft, motorboat, PWC, ORV or other motorized vehicle, or by a sailboat.
- Set fires to drive out game.
- Use snares, traps, cages, nets, pitfalls, deadfalls, spears, drugs, poisons, chemicals, smoke, gas, explosives, ferrets, weasels or mechanical devices other than firearms, bows and arrows or slingshots to take wild birds or animals, except as provided by trapping rules or special permit.
- Use a crossbow to take game except under permit (see page 15).
Exception: A properly licensed hunter 14 and older may use a crossbow during the November 15-30 firearm deer season.
- Buy or sell game, except as provided by trapping rules or captive wildlife permit.
- Destroy the identity of game or evidence of the sex of game while in the field or when transported in a motor vehicle.
Exception: See Transportation of Game, page 11, for deer, bear and elk.
- Hunt from a tree, raised platform or scaffold with a firearm.
Exceptions: Firearm bear and deer hunters may use elevated platforms. Also see 2005-2006 Michigan Waterfowl Hunting Guide for waterfowl hunting blind regulations.
- Hunt while under the influence of intoxicating alcohol, exhilarating or stupefying drugs.
- Use cartridges containing tracer or explosive bullets. A silencer or similar apparatus on a firearm is illegal.
- Camp on state land without a permit. Permits are free and are available at any DNR office. They must be posted at your campsite. A fee is charged for camping at designated campsites in state parks and recreation areas and state forest campgrounds.
- Make use of a dog in hunting deer except that a dog may be used to locate a down or mortally wounded deer if the dog is kept on a leash and none of the persons in attendance possess a firearm or bow and arrow. If the tracking is done at night, artificial lights ordinarily carried in the hand may be used. A dog that barks while tracking the deer shall not be used on public lands.
- Harm or harass a deer or bear when it is swimming in a stream, river, pond, lake or other waterbody.
- Kill or wound any game without making a reasonable attempt to retrieve the animal and include it in the daily bag.
- Shoot reptiles and amphibians with a firearm (including spring, air or gas propelled).

Nighttime Raccoon and Predator Hunting

Raccoon, opossum, coyote and fox may be hunted at night under the following regulations:

Species (Type)	Open Season	Legal Type of Hunting	Legal Artificial Light ^A	Legal Devices ^B
Raccoon (Regular)	Oct. 1 - Jan. 31	With dogs only. Firearm must be unloaded and arrows un-locked except when taking raccoon in tree.	Only lights similar to the type ordinarily held in the hand or on the person. (Flashlights, portable battery-powered spotlights and headlamps, and similar portable lights designed to be carried in the hand or on the person are legal.) The use of natural light, including night vision optics and scopes, is legal.	Only a .22 or smaller caliber rimfire rifle or handgun, or shotgun with loads other than buckshot, slug, ball or cut shell, or bow and arrow.
Raccoon (Damage Control)	July 15 - Sept. 30 and Feb. 1 - March 31	Only on private lands when doing or about to do damage; landowners and guests only; with dogs only. Firearm must be unloaded and arrows un-locked except when taking raccoon in tree.		
Opossum	Sept. 15 - March 31	With dogs only; firearm must be unloaded and arrows un-nocked except at point of kill.		Same as above except no rifles or handguns from Nov. 15 - Nov. 30 in Shotgun Zone.
Fox and Coyote (See note below)	Oct. 15 - March 1	With game or predator call only. Firearm may be loaded or arrow nocked only when using call.		
Coyote (Damage Control)	Sept. 15 - Oct. 14 and March 1 - March 31	Only on private lands when doing or about to do damage; landowners and guests only; with game or predator call only; firearm may be loaded or arrow nocked only when using call.		

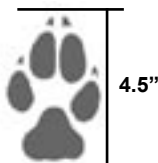
Note: After fox season closes (March 1) hunting hours for coyote return to the regular hunting hours for small game (see page 13).

^A An artificial light, including laser sights, of the type described above may be mounted on a person's clothing or firearm. Spotlights powered by vehicle batteries, floodlights, vehicle headlights and other artificial lights not similar to the type ordinarily held in the hand or on the person are illegal.

^B All hunters using a .22 or smaller caliber rimfire to take a furbearing animal, day or night, from Nov. 10 - Nov. 14, must have a fur harvester license.

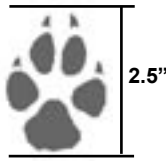
DON'T MAKE A MISTAKE!

The gray wolf is protected in Michigan under the Endangered Species legislation.



GRAY WOLF (*Canis lupus*)

Height: 30" average — Length: 4-1/2 to 6-1/2 feet — Weight: 50-100 lbs.



COYOTE (*Canis latrans*)

Height: 18" maximum — Length: 3 feet — Weight: 25-45 lbs.

YOU CAN HELP THE GRAY WOLF BY:

Learning the difference between the gray wolf and the coyote.

Reporting any harassment of a gray wolf.

Reporting wolf observations and locations.

Send information to:
DNR WILDLIFE
1990 US-41 SOUTH
MARQUETTE, MI 49855

Note: Coyote hunting in Zone 1 and Zone 2 is closed November 15 - 30.

Fur Harvester License

All persons who hunt and trap furbearing animals, including those who trap or hunt on their own enclosed farmland or private property, must have a valid fur harvester license. This license allows you to hunt fox, bobcat, coyote or raccoon, and trap badger, bobcat, fisher, marten, fox, coyote, weasel, mink, raccoon, muskrat, beaver, otter, skunk or opossum.

Exception: See footnotes 1 & 6, page 35.

A person may trap at any age but must possess a valid fur harvester license. This license does not authorize a person under age 12 to possess a firearm while trapping. A Junior Resident Fur Harvester-Trap Only license is available to youths without Hunter Safety training.

Nonresident Fur Harvester License

Nonresidents may hunt and trap furbearing animals only from November 15 through the regular season closing dates. A nonresident cannot purchase a license before November 15. Residents of Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and the province of Ontario, Canada, cannot purchase a Michigan nonresident fur harvester license, because those states and that province prohibit Michigan residents from purchasing an equivalent license.

Fur Harvester Rules

It is illegal to:

- Use any kind of a trap other than a foothold, body-gripping or conibear-type trap unless specifically otherwise provided.
- Use a foothold trap with a jaw spread exceeding a number 2 foothold trap when taking mink or muskrat.
- Use snares or live traps. **Exceptions:** See “Beaver and Otter Trapping Regulations,” page 36, “Live Traps,” page 38 and “Winter Fox and Coyote Non-lethal Snaring,” pages 38-39.
- Use or have in possession or transport in an area frequented by wild animals a catching device of any kind without permanent etching or a metal tag bearing the user’s name and address or Michigan Driver License number.
Exception: See “Beaver and Otter Trapping Regulations,” page 36.
- Set a steel trap within 50 feet of any water in Zone 1 before October 25, before November 1 in Zone 2 or before November 10 in Zone 3, unless a duffer-type, egg-type, or similarly designed leghold trap for raccoon is used, or a body gripping or conibear trap as stated in the following bullet. See page 7 for zones.
- Set a body-gripping or conibear-type trap larger than six inches in diameter on dry lands that are publicly owned, or over frozen submerged publicly owned bottomlands or on commercial forest lands (pages 41-42) unless it is four feet or more above the ground or placed in a box or similar container inaccessible to dogs.
- Molest or disturb the house, hole, nest, burrow or den of a badger, beaver, mink, muskrat or raccoon, whether occupied or not, or molest or destroy a beaver dam, except under a DNR Wildlife Damage Investigation and Control Permit.
- Set a trap on a beaver dam or lodge unless the trap is submerged below the water.
- Transport or possess live game taken from the wild, except under a rehabilitation permit or as specified in a Wildlife Damage Investigation and Control Permit.
- Stake, put out or set a catching device at any time before the day the open season begins.
- Use a multiple catch or colony trap except for taking muskrats, provided the trap is completely submerged. Colony traps must be constructed of steel and be no larger than six inches high, six inches wide and 24 inches deep. (Nuisance control operators MAY use colony traps for muskrats and other species.)
- Bring a live raccoon or skunk into Michigan.
- Shoot a muskrat, beaver, otter, mink, fisher, or marten, except under DNR permit. Badgers in traps may be shot. See next bullet.

Additional Fur Harvester Rules

- Coyote, fox, raccoon, bobcat, and badger may be killed in traps by furtakers using .22 caliber or smaller rimfire firearms, except for junior fur harvesters with trap only licenses.
- Trappers are legally required to check restraining type traps and snares designed to hold animals alive at least once each day in Zones 2 and 3 and at least once within each 48 hour period in Zone 1. It is highly recommended that trappers in Zone 1 check restraining type traps and snares daily.

Species	Area	Season Dates					Notes
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	
Trapping Seasons							
Muskrat & Mink	Zone 1		Oct. 25 - Jan. 31				
	Zone 2		Nov. 1 - Jan. 31				
	Zone 3		Nov. 10 - Jan. 31				
Raccoon	Zones 1& 2		Oct. 15 - Jan. 31				1
	Zone 3		Nov. 1 - Jan. 31				
Fox and Coyote	Statewide		Oct. 15 - Mar.1				1, 10
Bobcat	Units A & B		Oct. 25 -Mar. 1				2 & 4
	Units C & D			Dec. 10 - Dec. 20			
Badger	Zones 1& 2		Oct. 15 - Nov. 14				3 & 9
	Zone 3		Nov. 1 - Mar. 1				
Fisher/Marten	Units A&B			Dec. 1 - Dec. 15			7
Beaver & Otter	Zones 1,2,3		See page 38				
Hunting Seasons ⁸							
Bobcat	Units A & B			Dec. 1- Mar. 1			2 & 4
	Unit C				Jan. 1 - Mar. 1		
	Unit D		Jan. 1 - Feb. 1				
Gray & Red Fox	Statewide		Oct. 15 - Mar.1				5
Raccoon	Statewide		Oct. 1 - Jan. 31				1, 5
Coyote	Statewide		Jul. 15 - April 15 Closed in Zones 1 and 2 during Nov. 15 - 30				1, 5, 6

1. Raccoon and coyote may be taken on private property by a property owner or designee at any time if they are doing or about to do damage on private property. A license or written permit is not needed.
2. Season bag limit for bobcat is two per person, only one bobcat may be taken in Units C or D combined, and only one bobcat may be taken from Unit B.
3. The season bag limit for badger is one per person. Badgers do not require registration.
4. See page 37 for bobcat unit map and kill tag requirements.
5. See “Nighttime Raccoon and Predator Hunting” (page 32) for specific regulations governing the hunting of these species at night.
6. Residents possessing a valid small-game license may hunt coyote during the established season.
7. See page 37 for fisher or marten unit map and bag limits, and information about obtaining a free marten trapping permit.
8. No closed season on opossum, weasel, red squirrel or skunk.
9. In Zone 1, badger may only be trapped in Baraga, Dickinson, Gogebic, Houghton, Iron, Keweenaw, Marquette, Menominee and Ontonagon counties and Alger and Delta counties west of federal forest highway 13.
10. See “Winter Fox and Coyote Non-lethal Snaring” (pages 38-39) for specific regulations governing the trapping of fox and coyote with snares.

Beaver and Otter Trapping Regulations

In addition to the general fur harvester rules on page 34, the following regulations apply to beaver and otter trapping:

- Only foothold, body-gripping or conibear-type traps may be used for taking beaver and otter. **Exception:** See below for use of snares to take beaver.
- A catching device of any type must have a permanent etching or metal tag bearing the user's name and address or Michigan Driver License number. If one or more snares are attached to a pole, both the snare and the uppermost end of the pole needs a metal tag.
- Snares may be used to take beaver from December 1 to March 31, statewide, if the location at which snares are placed is ice-covered. Snares must be made of 1/16 - inch or larger cable and must be removed and made inoperative within 24 hours after the close of the beaver season.
- Up to 10 muskrat pelts may be legally taken in beaver or otter sets.

Resident Seasons	Nonresident Seasons	Statewide Season Limits ^C
Zone 1 Oct. 25-April 18 ^A	Zone 1 Nov. 15-April 18 ^A	Beaver: No limit
Zone 2 Nov. 1-April 18 ^B	Zone 2 Nov. 24-April 18 ^B	Otter: 3 per person. Only 1 may be taken from Zone 2 and only 1 may be taken from Zone 3.
Zone 3 Nov. 10-March 31	Zone 3 Dec. 15-March 31	

Notes:

^A The beaver and otter trapping season in Zone 1 extends through April 30 on designated trout streams only. For a list of these streams in the Upper Peninsula, see FO-210.03 at www.michigan.gov/dnr.

^B The Gladwin Field Dog Trial Area is closed to trapping except for beaver and otter trapping, which is permitted from November 15 through March 15, 2006.

^C Fur harvesters must purchase a new license after March 31. The season limit for otter as stated above does not change with the purchase of a new license.

Beaver and otter trapping is closed in the following areas:

Alger: Pictured Rocks National Lakeshore.

Benzie: Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore.

Clinton: Rose Lake Wildlife Research Area.

Leelanau: Sleeping Bear Dunes National Lakeshore.

Mecosta: State land in Colfax Township.

Newaygo: White River and 100 feet from either side of the River from M-37 downstream to the Oceana county line. Pere Marquette River (Big South Branch) and 100 feet from either side of the River from 13 Mile Road downstream to Oceana County.

Schoolcraft: Seney National Wildlife Refuge, closed to otter trapping. Contact the Refuge on possible beaver trapping.

Shiawassee: Rose Lake Wildlife Research Area.

Also see “Special Management Areas” on page 38.

Bobcat Units, Bag Limits and Kill Tags

Unit A includes all of the Upper Peninsula, except Drummond Island. Unit B is Drummond Island. Unit C includes Alcona, Alpena, Antrim, Charlevoix, Cheboygan, Emmet, Montmorency, Oscoda, Otsego and Presque Isle counties. Unit D includes Clare, Crawford, Gladwin, Iosco, Kalkaska, Missaukee, Ogemaw, Osceola, Roscommon and Wexford counties, and Arenac county north of M-61 and west of I-75. Unit E includes remainder of Zone 2 and all counties in Zone 3.

Bag Limits: The season bag limit for bobcat is two per person, only one bobcat may be taken in Units C or D combined, and only one bobcat may be taken from Unit B.

Kill Tags: A person who intends to harvest bobcat must request and shall be issued two free bobcat kill tags. These tags are available Sept. 25 through the last day of the bobcat hunting and trapping season from license dealers or by contacting any DNR Operations Service Center (see page 48). A person who kills a bobcat shall immediately validate the tag and attach the tag to the bobcat hide from the upper jaw to the eye socket or through the lower jaw.



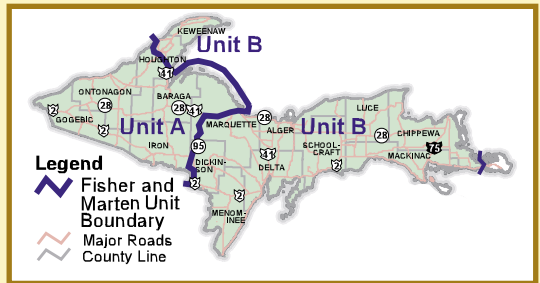
Fisher and Marten Units and Bag Limits

Unit A includes all of Baraga, Gogebic, Iron and Ontonagon counties and parts of Dickinson, Houghton and Marquette counties within the following boundaries: Beginning at the junction of US-2 and the Michigan-Wisconsin state line, then northwesterly along the state line to Lake Superior, northeasterly along the shoreline to the Portage Ship Canal, southeasterly along the shoreline to Keweenaw Bay, southerly and easterly along the shoreline to the mouth of the Carp River in Marquette County, upstream along the Carp River to M-28, westerly on M-28 to M-95, southerly on M-95 to US-2 and west to the point of beginning.

Unit B includes all of Zone 1, except Drummond Island and that area of Unit A described above.

Bag Limits: The season limits are one marten per person, and three fisher per person, except no one may take more than one fisher in Unit B.

Note: A free marten permit is required prior to placing traps intended to catch marten. These permits are available Nov. 1-Dec. 15 by contacting any DNR Operations Service Center (see page 48). The marten permit also is available from license dealers.



Live Traps

As a substitute for leghold traps, trappers may use live traps capable of taking only one animal at a time within 450 feet of an occupied dwelling and associated buildings during the legal time for trapping the target animal. Live traps must be checked daily. Any animal captured in a live trap must be immediately killed or released; it is illegal to take these game animals or protected animals live from the wild. It is also illegal to hold these animals in captivity.

Special Management Areas

A special permit is required to trap in the following management areas:

- Muskegon State Game Area. Trapping permits are required for beaver and otter and are available at the game area headquarters.
- Poel Island Waterfowl Refuge, Grand Haven State Game Area. Trapping permits are available at the Muskegon State Game Area headquarters.
- Fish Point State Wildlife Area. Trapping permits are available at the wildlife area headquarters.
- Nayanquing Point and Wigwam Bay State Wildlife Areas. Trapping permits are available at the Nayanquing Point State Wildlife Area headquarters.
- Shiawassee River State Game Area. Trapping permits may be obtained at the St. Charles field office. Trapping permits for the Shiawassee National Wildlife Refuge may be obtained from the refuge manager.
- Tobico Marsh Unit of Bay City Recreation Area. Trapping permits are available at the headquarters.
- Pte. Mouillee State Game Area. Trapping permits are available at the game area headquarters.
- Crow Island State Game Area. Trapping permits are available at the Bay City Operations Service Center.

Winter Fox and Coyote Non-lethal Snaring

Non-lethal snares may be used from January 1 through March 1 to take fox and coyotes, provided:

- **Snares are not placed on publicly owned land or commercial forest lands** (page 41).
- All snares in possession or carried afield must have a metallic identification tag attached which is affixed with the owner's or user's name and address or Michigan Driver License number.
- Steel cable 1/16 - inch or larger is used.
- The snare loop does not exceed 15 inches in diameter.

- The top of the snare loop is not placed more than 24 inches above the ground. (In snow, 24 inches is measured from the compacted snow in a trapper's footprint established by the full body weight of the trapper.)
- Snares must be equipped with a relaxing lock. A relaxing lock is defined as a snare lock that allows the snare loop to loosen slightly to reduce the possibility of strangulation. Snares must also be equipped with a stop to prevent the loop from closing to a diameter less than 4¼ inches. Regulations on snare loop size and relaxing lock are designed to prevent the accidental loss of domestic animals and other non-target species.
- Snares are equipped with a breakaway locking system with a breaking point not greater than 285 lbs. The breakaway device must be attached to the relaxing lock.
- Snares are affixed to a stake or object sufficient to hold a fox or coyote. (It is illegal to use any type of drag.)
- Snares are equipped with 2 swivels, including one swivel at the anchor point.
- Spring poles, counterbalanced weights, springs or other similar devices are not used to close the snare.
- Snares may be up to 60 inches in length, not including a cable anchor extension. The cable anchor extension may be up to 36 inches in length.
- Snares are not attached to a fence or set in a manner that would allow an animal to become entangled in a fence.
- Snares may be anchored to woody vegetation provided that the stem is free of branches and stubs to a height of 5 feet above the ground or compacted snow. Branches and stubs must be cut flush with the outer bark of the stem.
- Snares may not be set in a manner that would allow a snared animal to be suspended with two or more feet off the ground.

Note: Dogs and other domestic animals caught in snares, body-gripping or conibear type traps should be reported to the DNR Report All Poaching hotline at: 800-292-7800

Bait

You may use parts of furbearing animals, woodchuck and red squirrel, as bait in trapping; however, no other game or protected animals may be used as bait. Your bait should be placed where it is not visible to nontarget species such as owls, hawks and eagles.

Furbearer Registration

A person taking a bobcat, fisher, marten, otter, or incidental catches must present the animal at a DNR office for registration. Operations Service Centers and other DNR offices will be open during normal business hours. Beginning November 1, Operations Service Centers will also be open until 7 p.m. the first Tuesday and 3rd Thursday of the month for furbearer registration purposes. Hunters and trappers are strongly encouraged to call ahead to determine availability of staff or make an appointment to register animals. The DNR shall attach an official seal to the pelt of each animal. Depending on the species, an undamaged canine tooth, skull or the skinned carcass will be collected to determine the sex, age and physical condition of the specimen. The location of take, date of harvest and manner of harvest will be recorded when the animal is sealed.

Seals may be removed by a licensed taxidermist upon acceptance and recording of the specimen. Otherwise, seals shall not be removed until the pelt is processed or tanned, nor shall a person possess or transport a raw, unsealed hide after the required registration date for each animal. A person may not buy or sell a bobcat, fisher, marten, or otter pelt without a DNR seal unless the pelt has been processed or tanned.

Unfrozen carcasses are preferred for sealing. For instructions on preparing a carcass for sealing, visit the DNR Web site or contact a DNR Operations Service Center.

Species	What is required for registration?	What will be kept from each specimen?	When must I register?
Bobcat	The skull or an undamaged canine tooth, and pelt for sealing.	The skull or canine tooth.	Bobcat: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• BCMU C/D trapping on or before Dec. 30, 2005• BCMU D hunting on or before Feb. 11, 2006• All other bobcat units on or before March 11, 2006 Fisher and Marten: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• on or before Dec. 20, 2005 Otter: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• on or before May 4, 2006 Furtakers must register their own take. It is unlawful to register the take of another. Catches may be registered at any DNR registration station.
Fisher	The skull and pelt for sealing.	The skull.	
Marten	The entire skinned carcass and pelt for sealing.	The entire skinned carcass.	
Otter	The pelt for sealing.	No parts retained by DNR	
Incidental catches*	The entire carcass and pelt.	The entire carcass and pelt.	See page 41 for details.

*Wolves, lynx, and over-harvest of badger, bobcat, fisher, marten and otter.

Incidental Catches

Trappers occasionally trap non-targeted species. Because it is unlawful to possess animals out of season or those which are protected species, the following procedure allows trappers to help the DNR collect and utilize the biological data available through carcass examination and ensure that pelts are put to good use. Trappers must:

- Immediately release live protected animals from the trap. Help may be available to advise on the release of endangered species.
- If the animal is dead or dies in the attempt to release it, attach a Michigan incidental seal to the animal before removing it from the trap. Then transport the carcass in an open manner to the nearest DNR office. The carcass must be surrendered. Michigan incidental seals are available from DNR offices. All incidental seals remain the property of the DNR and must be returned by May 1 each year.

Federal Regulations

All out-of-state shipments of raw hides or furs must be plainly marked on the outside of the package as to the contents. If you wish to export bobcat, otter or bear hides from the United States, you need a federal permit. For details, contact the United States Fish and Wildlife Service at 800-358-2104.

Private Lands Open to Public Hunting

Hunting Access Program

The DNR leases over 14,600 acres of farmland in southern Michigan for public hunting with permission from the owner. **For any license type, HAP lands are considered private lands.** For details, consult *Public Hunting on Private Lands* which is available at southern Michigan DNR offices, license dealers, the Natural Resources and Conservation Service, Farm Service Agency, Michigan State University Cooperative Extension, Michigan Farm Bureau, and on our Web site: www.michigan.gov/dnr.

Select Privately Owned Lands

Various privately owned lands have had their hunting rights purchased by the state of Michigan. These lands are open to public hunting. Registration is not required but all applicable laws still apply. For additional information and a complete legal description of these parcels, refer to the DNR Web site.

Commercial Forest Lands

Nearly 2.2 million acres of privately owned forests enrolled in the CF program are accessible by foot to the public for fishing, hunting and trapping. The CF lands are not posted or signed as commercial forests and may be fenced and/or gated. The presence of a fence or gate does not prohibit public access to CF lands for fishing, hunting or trapping. (The owner may restrict public access during periods of active commercial

logging to ensure public safety). Camping, tree stands, construction of blinds, the use of ORVs and vehicles, the use of any materials that may harm the value of trees or create a potentially hazardous wood-harvesting condition, and the cutting or destruction of brush, trees or other plants for any purpose are prohibited, unless you have owner permission. Legal land descriptions of lands listed in this program are available on the DNR web page at www.michigan.gov/dnr, under Forests, Land & Water. If you have questions about this program or specific CF lands, contact the nearest DNR office or DNR Forest, Mineral and Fire Management, PO Box 30452, Lansing, MI 48909-7952, or call 517-373-1275.

Hunting within a Road or Railroad Right-of-Way

You may hunt within a road right-of-way where the adjoining property is publicly owned. If the adjacent property is privately owned, you must have permission from the landowner. Railroad rights-of-way are private property. Trespassing on railroad property is a misdemeanor. You must have written permission from the railroad company to be exempt from trespass.

Artificial Lights and Shining

It is illegal to use an artificial light (including vehicle headlights) to locate wild animals at any time during November and all other days of the year between 11 p.m. and 6 a.m. It is illegal to use an artificial light on a highway or in a field, wetland, woodland or forest while having in your possession or control a bow and arrow, firearm or other device capable of shooting a projectile.

Exception: An artificial light may be used from November 1-30 on property you own or property owned by a member of your immediate family if you do not have in your possession or control a bow and arrow, firearm or other device capable of shooting a projectile.

It is a violation of federal law to shine at any time on any national wildlife refuge.

A deer hunter may use an artificial light one hour before and one hour after shooting hours while carrying an unloaded firearm or bow and arrow when traveling on foot to or from their hunting location.

See “Nighttime Raccoon and Predator Hunting,” page 32, for artificial light regulations when hunting raccoon, opossum, fox and coyote at night.

Persons not possessing a firearm or bow and arrow while traveling on foot may use lights during dog training or field trials to follow dogs chasing raccoon, opossum or fox. A lighted pin sight on a bow or a scope with illuminated cross hairs may be used to hunt game during legal hunting hours.

Note: If you are using an artificial light to locate game, you must immediately stop your vehicle when signaled by a uniformed officer or marked patrol vehicle.

Important Live Animal Restrictions

Live Animals—It is illegal to possess live game or protected animals taken from the wild except under a permit issued by the DNR.

Importation Bans—It is illegal to bring a live raccoon, skunk, wild rabbit or hare, wild turkey or wild turkey hybrid or their eggs, or a mute swan or their eggs into Michigan. It is illegal to import or possess a wolf or cougar without an endangered species permit. There is a moratorium on importing deer and elk into Michigan.

Rehabilitation—A permit is required to rehabilitate a wild animal in Michigan. It is illegal to possess a bat or skunk. It also is illegal to rehabilitate a deer unless the origin of the deer is positively confirmed to be from outside Alcona, Alpena, Crawford, Montmorency, Oscoda, Otsego and Presque Isle counties.

Raised Platforms and Tree Stands

All bow and crossbow hunters may hunt from a raised platform or tree stand, and bear and deer hunters may hunt from a raised platform or tree stand when using a firearm. All other firearm hunters are prohibited from using a raised platform or tree stand. A raised platform means a horizontal surface constructed or manufactured by a person that increases the field of vision of a person using the horizontal surface beyond the field of vision that normally would be attained by that person standing on the ground.

If you hunt on public land, your tree stand must be portable and your name and address must be affixed in legible English that can be easily read from the ground. Hunting platforms cannot be affixed or attached to any tree by nails, screws or bolts; however, a “T” bolt or similar device supplied by a tree stand manufacturer can be used.

Screw-in tree steps are illegal on public lands. It is illegal to use any item that penetrates through the bark of a tree in the construction or affixing of any device to assist in climbing a tree. Scaffolds, raised platforms, ladders, steps and any other device to assist in climbing a tree cannot be placed on public lands any earlier than September 1, and must be removed by the day following the close of the last deer season in the area. A permanent raised platform or tree stand may be used for hunting on private land with the permission of the landowner.

It is unlawful to use an illegal tree stand, scaffold, step, etc., regardless of who placed it on public lands. Your name on a tree stand or ground blind on public land does not guarantee exclusive use.

Ground Blinds on Public Land

A ground blind means a structure, enclosure or any material, natural or manufactured, placed on the ground to assist in concealing or disguising the user or occupant for the purpose of taking an animal. Any ground blind on public land that does not meet the requirements of either Type 1, 2 or 3 described below is an illegal ground blind. **Exception:** See the 2005-2006 Waterfowl Hunting Guide for regulations on waterfowl hunting blinds.

Only the following types of ground blinds are legal on public land:

Type 1 (Portable Ground Blind). This blind must be clearly portable and removed at the end of each day's hunt. Fasteners, if used to attach or anchor the blind, cannot penetrate the cambium of a tree and also must be removed daily. No identification is required. These blinds may be used for legal hunting on public land, including all state game areas, state parks and state recreation areas in Zone 3 (see page 7).

Type 2 (Dead Natural Materials Ground Blind). This blind must be constructed exclusively of dead natural materials found in the area of the blind except that a hunter may add netting, cloth, plastic or other materials for concealment or protection from the weather if these materials are not permanently fasted to the blind and are removed at the end of each day's hunt.

These items can be tied to the blind but cannot be stapled, nailed, glued or fastened in any permanent manner. No identification is required. Fasteners (nails, screws, etc.) cannot be used in construction. These blinds may be used for legal hunting on public land, including all state game areas, state parks and state recreation areas in Zone 3 (see page 7).

Type 3 (Constructed Ground Blind). This includes all other blinds not meeting the requirements of either Type 1 or Type 2 including portable ground blinds if not removed daily. Bear hunters may place constructed ground blinds on state lands in bear management units open to bear hunting for which they have a bear license beginning August 10 in Zone 1 units and in Zone 2 units beginning August 17. Blinds must be removed within five days of a bear being harvested, or within five days of the end of the bear season for which the hunter has a license. Constructed ground blinds on all Zone 1 and Zone 2 public lands for deer hunting shall remain legal from November 6 to the end of the annual deer season. In addition to criminal penalties, any constructed blind found on public land during this period will be considered abandoned. The name and address of the person placing a constructed ground blind on public land must be permanently attached, etched, engraved or painted on the blind. These blinds are not legal on state game areas, state parks and state recreation areas in Zone 3 (see page 7). Fasteners, if used to anchor or attach the blind, cannot penetrate the cambium of a tree and must be removed with the blind.

Note: If a person's Type 3 ground blind has been permitted to be placed on land administered by a local public agency (city, township, county), the local agency will establish the length of time that a blind may be placed on its property.

Hunters with disabilities - Please see page 15 for special ground blind rules on public lands.

Restrictions on Off-Road Vehicles and Snowmobiles

At all times it is illegal to operate an Off-Road Vehicle (ORV) on public lands in the Lower Peninsula not posted open. Snowmobiles are prohibited at any time on state game areas or state parks and recreation areas unless posted open.

Time Restrictions—It is illegal to operate an ORV or a snowmobile between the hours of 7 to 11 a.m. and 2 to 5 p.m. on any area open to public hunting during the November 15-30 firearm deer season.

Exceptions: The time restrictions on the use of ORVs and snowmobiles do not apply during an emergency or while traveling to and from a permanent residence or hunting camp that is otherwise inaccessible by a conventional wheeled vehicle.

The time restrictions on the use of ORVs also do not apply to retrieve a legally taken deer, to private landowners and their invited guests, to motor vehicles licensed under the Michigan Vehicle Code operating on roads capable of sustaining automobile traffic, to a disabled person using a designated trail or forest road for hunting or fishing purposes, or to a person with a valid permit to hunt from a standing vehicle.

State Parks and Recreation Areas

All state parks and recreation areas are closed to hunting from April 1 through September 14, except in areas designated open during the early September Canada goose season and spring turkey season.

It is illegal to target shoot in a state park or recreation area, except on a designated shooting range at Bald Mountain, Island Lake, Ortonville and Pontiac Lake Recreation Areas.

Contact the individual park for hunting information. To make camping reservations, call 800-44-PARKS. State Park Motor Vehicle Permits can be ordered by calling 517-373-9900.

Dog Training

You may train dogs on wild animals only from July 15 through April 15. Exception: Michigan residents may train dogs on fox on state lands in Zone 3 (see page 7) under special permit.

Michigan Sportsmen Against Hunger (MSAH)

Michigan Sportsmen Against Hunger (MSAH) work to create linkages between donors, wild game processors, and charities that feed needy individuals. Hunters wishing to donate game should contact MSAH. For a list of these stations, call (313) 278-FOOD or visit them online at www.sportsmenagainsthunger.org.

Farmers and Hunters Feeding the Hungry (FHFH)

Farmers and Hunters Feeding the Hungry is a faith-based organization committed to working with hunters to provide venison and other big game to the hungry among us. To donate game to this organization, contact FHFH at 866-get-fhfh or online at www.FHFH.org.



SAVE YOUR WILDLIFE HERITAGE!



Your Michigan Wildlife Habitat license plate purchase will help Michigan's nongame and endangered wildlife, plants, and their unique habitats. Twenty-five dollars from the sale of each plate is directed into the Nongame Fish and Wildlife Fund. The Fund is dedicated to promoting wildlife education, restoring and conserving native populations of trumpeter swans, ospreys, frogs, fish and wildflowers. Wildlife viewing opportunities at more than 120 locations are available for all to enjoy Michigan's precious resources.

To learn more about the fund and how you can help wildlife, visit the DNR online at: www.michigan.gov/dnr.

Art for Wildlife!



You can help Michigan's wildlife, plants, and their habitats by purchasing from a selection of patches, books, prints, and other items available from the Natural Heritage Program. Proceeds go directly to the Nongame Wildlife Fund, which supports the management of Michigan's nongame and endangered wildlife and their habitats.



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patch now!

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CITY, STATE, ZIP:

TELEPHONE (with area code):

PLEASE INDICATE QUANTITY

TOTAL

(All patches sell for \$5)	Piping Plover	_____	Green Darter	_____
	Kirtland's Warbler	_____	Pileated Woodpecker	_____
	Spotted Turtle	_____	Rainbow Darter	_____
	American Bittern	_____	Karner Blue Butterfly	_____
	Indiana Bat	_____	Piping Plover/Lake Huron Tansy	_____
	Dwarf Lake Iris	_____	Marbled Salamander	_____
			Freshwater Mussels	_____

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MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
FINANCIAL SERVICES DIVISION
PO BOX 30451
LANSING MI 48909-7951

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Thank you for purchasing a 2005 Michigan hunting or fur harvester license

Michigan ranks first in the nation in licensed hunters (one million), who contribute \$2 billion annually to our economy.

The mission of the DNR Wildlife Division is to enhance, restore and conserve the state's wildlife resources, natural communities, and ecosystems for the benefit of Michigan's citizens, visitors and future generations.

Your purchase of a hunting or fur harvester license supports the work of department employees who manage and protect Michigan's wildlife habitat. We encourage you to keep hunting and trapping, and to share your experience with others. In doing so, you can do your part to keep our state's wildlife heritage alive for future generations.

Need information?

The Operations Service Centers listed below are open Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Or visit our Web site at: www.michigan.gov/dnr
TTY — Hearing Impaired...711 (Michigan Relay Center)
RAP (Report All Poaching) 800-292-7800

Baraga

427 US-41 North
Baraga, MI 49908
906-353-6651

Bay City

503 N. Euclid Ave., Suite 1
Bay City, MI 48706
989-684-9141

Cadillac

8015 Mackinaw Trail
Cadillac, MI 49601
231-775-9727

Gaylord

1732 W. M-32
Gaylord, MI 49735
989-732-3541

Livonia*

38980 Seven Mile Rd.
Livonia, MI 48152
734-953-0241

*this location will be changing in late 2005

Marquette

1990 US-41 South
Marquette, MI 49855
906-228-6561

Newberry

5100 M-123
Newberry, MI 49868
906-293-5131

Plainwell

621 N. 10th St.
Plainwell, MI 49080
269-685-6851

Roscommon

I-75 & M-18 South,
8717 N. Roscommon Rd.
Roscommon, MI 48853
989-275-5151

Rose Lake

8562 E. Stoll Rd.
East Lansing, MI 48823
517-641-4903

NOTICE: This brochure is not a legal notice or a complete collection of hunting regulations and laws. It is a condensed guide issued for hunters' convenience. Copies of wildlife conservation orders can be obtained from our Web site, www.michigan.gov/dnr.

The Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration Act places an excise tax on firearms, handguns, ammunition and archery equipment. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service apportions these funds to state wildlife agencies to be used for wildlife management, research, habitat acquisition, game area and shooting range development and hunter education. Since its inception in 1937, Michigan's share of the Wildlife Restoration funds has reached almost \$150 million.